

Beat the Ruml Plan and Connally Anti-Labor Bill

Mr. and Mrs. American Worker:

In both Houses of Congress, your welfare is now being put in serious peril.

You will have to act quickly in your own behalf. You will have to move with speed for the protection of your family.

In the Senate, they are about to vote on the Ruml pickpocket plan. This will permit the millionaires to keep in their coffers ten billion dollars—TEN BILLION, mind you—in "forgiven taxes."

Do they think you will believe that this money grows on trees? The government will have to get it somewhere. And that "somewhere" will be

out of you and your family and your fellow-workers.

You cannot allow this steal to go through. Wire your Senators at once for the defeat of the Ruml plan and for the adoption of a just tax based on real ability to pay.

In the House they are now "considering" the Connally anti-labor bill—threatening to make

it more venomous by adding the worst features of the notorious Smith bill. Under the guise of stopping strikes, both of these measures are being used to break down all labor rights. You have a solemn duty to defeat them.

Wire your Representative today and tell him to vote "NO" against both these anti-labor measures.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Mistaken Views on the YCL
By Max Weiss—See Page 4

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NATIONAL UNITY

FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM

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Connally Bill Amended:

House Gets Smith 'Crush-Labor' Bill

WASHINGTON, May 11. — The anti-labor drive on Capitol Hill provoked by John L. Lewis' strike in coal was in full swing today as the House Military Affairs Committee reported out Rep. Howard Smith's sweeping bill designed to crush the labor movement.

FDR to Act on Pay Inequalities

WASHINGTON, May 11 (UP). — President Roosevelt disclosed today at his press conference that he will confer soon with War Labor Board Chairman William H. Davis in an effort to iron out the board's acknowledged difficulties in operating under the "hold the line" anti-inflation order.

Mr. Roosevelt said he already has conferred with Stabilization Director James P. Byrnes and Secretary of Interior Harold I. Ickes on this general subject.

Earlier, a member of the WLB said that Byrnes is about ready to answer the WLB's appeal for return of discretionary authority over wage adjustments taken away by the "hold the line" anti-inflation order. The board hoped to receive final clarification of that order at a conference with Byrnes, but it appeared likely that a decision would come some time after the meeting.

President Roosevelt's edict transferred to Byrnes the power to make wage adjustments in cases of inequity or inequality, and the WLB has deferred action since on 31 cases pending clarification of its position. It contends it is now virtually without discretionary authority.

Meanwhile, Chairman Morris L. Cooke of the War Labor Board said today that any decision reached would be affected by the food price situation as reported by government agencies in mining areas.

Cooke promised that all "evidential facts" would be submitted to the southern and northern Appalachian operators, who insist that a pay increase in 1941 was adequate to meet the mounting cost of living.

He disclosed that the panel would confer in a closed session tomorrow with officials of the Office of Price Administration, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Solid Fuels Administration, and with the nutrition experts from the Agriculture Department. From these conferences, Cooke indicated the panel expects to learn whether the miners should be given a wage increase.

Eden on Franco-- 'Not Interested'

LONDON, May 11 (UP). — Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, asked by Oliver Locker-Lampson in Commons today whether the British government had given any attention to the speech of Spanish Chief of State Gen. Francisco Franco urging peace, said:

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Read the DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY



ALBERT FITZGERALD
President, CIO United Electrical,
Radio and Machine Workers

UE Hits Chaos in Tool Production

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, May 11.—This is a story about planlessness in the critical machine tool industry.

It is a story which representatives of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers in the Nation's machine tool shops have discussed at an emergency conference here and which they called to the attention of War Production officials today.

Machine tool shops are the aristocrats of war industry. They make the tools that make the tools. When the War Production program started in earnest, there was an urgent need for all kinds of machine tools.

The word that went out from the Army and from what was then OPM was to expand facilities and to produce as much as possible of all kinds of machine tools.

PLANLESS PRODUCTION
There was virtually no attempt to gear machine tool production to actual needs, to schedule production. As a result, there has been a terrific over-expansion of the machine tool industry with tremendous waste in manpower materials and plant facilities.

It will now be necessary to cut machine tool production drastically. An announcement to this effect is expected shortly from WPB.

What the UE is asking for is conversion of those machine tool shops which will no longer be needed for their previous type of work to other types of war production.

It is estimated that the metal cutting capacity of war industry is now double the amount of available metal. Order were placed for most kinds of machine tools far in excess of what the war effort actually required.

This is explained in part by the fact that many companies in auto and other industries saw a chance to buy up machine tools at bargain rates after the war if there is over-production now.

But it doesn't follow from all this that there is enough of all kinds of machine tools.

WPB still lists among the critical shortages of machine tools.

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By Tom Dombrowski
(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, May 11.—It was on November 9, 1942, the day following the invasion of Africa by American troops that Earl Browder addressed a huge audience of war workers in Detroit and announced that this American offensive was a prelude to the invasion of Europe.

On May 10, six months and one day later, when the Nazis were being mopped up by American, British and French forces, Browder told almost 3,000 men and women engaged in the production of war materials, who had filled the Graystone Ballroom despite the rain and inclement weather, that the preliminaries in the war were over and the big show was to begin.

Browder warned that the irrational optimism that it was all over but the shouting was unjustified and that the war was just beginning for our country and that America still had to meet the test.

"Victory comes only at a price," he stated, "and that price is dead and wounded."

He made it clear that the death sentence has been written out for Hitler, but that it still must be executed through a mighty blow of the United Nations coalition.

LEWIS, REUTHER
Cheers greeted Browder as he appealed for all working people to repudiate the policies of Lewis, Reuther and Company, whose activities would result in lengthening the rolls of the American dead and wounded. Devoting most of his speech to the indictment of the demagogic anti-war activities of these labor leaders.

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Bottle Up Nazis on Cap Bon Peninsula; Soviet Guns Blast Novorossisk Forts; Dutch Try Nationwide General Strike

Desperate Nazi Attacks In Kuban Fail

LONDON, May 11 (UP). — Soviet heavy artillery, moved deep in the Kuban lines, has started systematic destruction of concrete emplacements, pillboxes and dugouts.

The German lines defending the northeastern approaches to Novorossisk, Moscow dispatches said tonight.

Red Army shock troops already have captured one important height in the new enemy defense system, dispatches said; and the Germans are battling desperately to hold their lines.

As fast as the big guns shattered German defense points, smaller parties attacked them and, it was said, held them against ferocious enemy counterattacks.

The Germans were reported to be using reserves, formed from the summer campaign on other fronts, in their attempt to stop a Red Army drive which now threatened to wipe out the Axis bridgehead.

NAZI ATTACKS FAIL
The Germans were said to be attacking frontally and at Soviet hinge positions without success, while the dominant Red Air Force joined the artillery in attacking the entire enemy defense system.

Dispatches emphasized that the enemy fortifications were most formidable. Approaches to each line were mined, it was said, and beyond the mines were honeycombs of cement-protected trenches, pillboxes, dugouts, artillery posts and machine gun nests. Fights for some positions lasted two days, reports said.

There were increasing hints, aside from the mass Soviet air raids on German communication centers, that big scale action on other fronts might be near.

Continued, if small scale, action was noted on the Donets Basin front where south of Balakleya a force of 200 German Tommy gunners which tried to reconnoiter Red Army positions was dispersed with the loss of 100 men killed.

Soviet scouts penetrated German positions in the Sevsk sector north-west of Kursk, the noon communiqué said, and Soviet artillery dispersed a German infantry battalion, killing part of its men.

Red Army guns smashed nine German pillboxes and dugouts on the Volkov River front south of Leningrad, the communiqué said, and scouts captured one pillbox which was held against German counterattacks.

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Polish Division Leader Named

MOSCOW, May 11 (UP). — Sigismund Berling, commander of a Polish division being formed in the Soviet Union to fight with the Red Army, formerly was chief of staff of the Polish army which was transferred last year to the Middle East, it was revealed today.

The army group sent to the Middle East was commanded by Lieut. Gen. Wladyslaw Anders.

Pole, Czech Chiefs At Rally in USSR

By Janet Weaver

(By Wirephoto to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, May 11. — From the Third All-Slav Meeting held in the House of Trade Unions in Moscow, representatives of the various Slav nations called on the Slavs of the world for greater struggle against Hitler, the enemy of all Slavdom.

Leaders of guerrilla units in the Ukraine and Byelorussia, Slovaks who had deserted from the German army to join the Soviet guerrillas; Yugoslavs, Poles, Bulgarians and others, each speaking in his own native language, voiced their determination to fight on to victory and called on their people to rise against the enslavers.

Colonel Ludwig Svoboda, commander of the Czechoslovak unit on the Soviet-German front, was greeted with thunderous applause as he spoke to the gathering in the name of the Czechoslovaks fighting together with the Red Army. Addressing his own people in Czechoslovakia, he urged them to continue and increase sabotage in the German factories and to redouble their efforts in the struggle against the fascist oppressors.

"United we will be victorious and will reestablish our free and independent state," the Colonel declared. "Forward to the last, decisive battle."

POLISH DIVISION
Wanda Wasilewska, well-known writer and president of the Union of Polish Patriots in the Soviet Union, made an impassioned speech in which she described the suffering brought on the Polish people by the Germans.

Speaking of the Polish Division named in honor of Thaddeus Kosciuszko, one of the Polish fighters who served in the ranks of the American Army of Independence, she declared:

"This division will go to the front under the Polish banner, under the emblem of the white eagle, the symbol of struggle of the Polish people against the Germans."

The hall roared with applause as she concluded her speech with the words, "Long live free, independent and democratic Poland."

"Side by side with the Red Army and with our Czechoslovak brothers, we are entering the struggle for the freedom and independence of our country," declared Colonel Sigismund Berling, commander of the new Polish division, "and for the great principles of humanity which the Soviet Union is defending. The Polish people cannot stand aside while other people are shedding their blood. The road to our native country runs across battlefields, and we Poles in the Soviet Union are preparing ourselves to take this road in the fight for freedom."

The young Yugoslav Velimir Vlahovic was cheered as he brought greetings from the fighting Yugoslav people. And the crowd sat in tense silence as Ma-

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EXTRA!

WASHINGTON, May 11 (UP). — Prime Minister Winston Churchill is here for another war conference with President Roosevelt, the White House disclosed tonight.

Greek People Await Allied Invasion Blow

By Joseph Starobin

As the Tunisian campaign comes to a close with a bang, one of the places most likely to see Allied action on the European continent is Greece.

Nazi reports have been boasting for a long time of vast fortifications on the Greek mainland.

It is of some significance that after Casablanca, Churchill visited the island of Cyprus in the eastern Mediterranean, halting Greek resistance and promising an early liberation.

The Yugoslav partisan radio "Free Yugoslavia" has continually referred to its recent battles in southern Herzegovina as interrupting the Axis preparations on the Greek peninsula.

HEROIC RESISTANCE
One of the world's dramatic stories, of which altogether too little is known, is the story of Greek guerrilla resistance, which now ranges over the most important mountains of Greece and is continually hampering the Axis even in the main cities.

The Pindus mountains in the north, the Rhodope chain in the northeast, bordering Bulgaria, the Olympus range in the center, the Taygetus in the Peloponnese, the network of islands in southern Greece) are all mushrooming with guerrilla organizations, known as the Antistas.

Even on the island of Crete, which the Nazis captured so dramatically, the long tradition of Cretan struggle for independence has now burst forth, with at least 12,000 guerrilla fighters, reportedly under the leadership of General Mantonas.

All in all, some 30,000 partisan fighters are supposed to be operating all over the country.

Raids on the big cities of Athens, Salonica, Piraeus are frequent, and some reports speak of cooperation between Greek and Yugoslav guerrillas where the valleys of the Vardar lead into Greece.

In a sense, it is not surprising that this should be happening, since the Greek Eryones gave such a remarkable account of themselves against Mussolini's forces in the fall of 1940.

Undoubtedly thousands of war-

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Allied Air, Sea, Land Forces Pound Enemy

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, May 11 (UP). — A large force of Allied heavy and medium bombers attacked the harbor, railroad yards and warehouses at Marmora, Sicily, today, setting large fires, a special air force announcement said.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, May 11 (UP). — Organized Axis resistance ended on Cap Bon today when British tanks captured Hammamet and sealed off the peninsula but enemy troops were reported still battling fiercely in a rapidly-closing trap to the southwest.

An official Allied Headquarters spokesman said the battle for Tunisia was practically over.

(A French communiqué broadcast by the Algiers Radio said the Germans in the Zaghouan sector below Cap Bon had asked for an armistice. The French command's terms were unconditional surrender and the turning over of all equipment intact, the French communiqué said.)

(The French communiqué added that the enemy lines north of Zaghouan had been "broken and pierced" and French tank and motorized units were pouring through the breach toward Bou Ficha on the coast.)

The enemy had lost nearly 100,000 men as prisoners, according to an official estimate, 20,000 of them in the last 24 hours near the base of Cap Bon. The tired and starving remnants were trapped hopelessly and bombarded incessantly in two pockets ringed by powerful Allied land, air and sea forces.

STRONG RESISTANCE
Yet, on the east coast below Cap Bon peninsula strong enemy forces were reported still struggling on against mounting pressure from the British First Army on the north.

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Battle of Cape Bon

By a Veteran Commander

SOME 75,000 Axis prisoners have already surrendered to the Allies in the area west of the base of Cape Bon. According to calculations, there are some 80,000 more on Cape Bon. General von Arnim is reported to be with them which contradicts the earlier report that the Germans had entrusted an Italian general with the command of the remaining Axis troops.

On the War Fronts

By the way, there seem to have been quite a few erroneous reports of late which is quite natural, of course, in the confusion caused by a great victory. For instance, we were told more than 48 hours ago that General Anderson had slit across Cape Bon and bottled up the enemy there and that he had taken Mammamet. This appears to be untrue. The Germans are still fighting to keep an open corridor into Cape Bon so more of their troops can take refuge there. What good that will do them is another story, but the fact still remains.

Small boats trying to escape to Sicily have been strafed, bombed and shot up by warships in the waters off Cape Bon and it would seem that no sizeable number of Axis troops have been able to reach the island.

Meanwhile, the ports of Sicily are being blasted by great fleets of American and British bombers.

The island fortress of Pantelleria got its second 100-plane raid. Interestingly enough, the Luftwaffe and the Regia Aeronautica (Italian Air Force) did not react.

IN THE East the German Air Force made a 200-plane raid on the Rostov-Batalsk area, but was repelled with some 45 planes shot down. Only a few machines penetrated to the target area.

The Soviet Air Force continues its incessant mass attacks on German communications and airbases.

Soviet artillery has silenced 26 artillery and twelve mortar batteries on the approaches to Novorossiisk.

A wholly unconfirmed report has it that Axis troops are beginning to flee by boat from Novorossiisk. This does not sound very credible because the Germans obviously are trying to reinforce the Kuban bridgehead, not to evacuate it.

Nothing of importance on the other fronts.

Polish, Czech Chiefs At Moscow Slav Rally

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trions Plesenko, 21-year-old Ukrainian girl, described how she was forcibly sent to Germany and the terrible suffering she went through during the period she was kept there.

CHURCH DIGNITARY

We cannot recall another instance in the history of Russia when a high dignitary of the Church spoke at such a public meeting. But today the appearance of Nikolai, Metropolitan of Kiev and Galicia, seemed quite in keeping with the occasion and with the general spirit of the gathering.

One could see people of almost every age and profession in the hall. Old professors and Red Army generals, priests and alongside young men and women wearing the green ribboned medals of guerrillas, and sailors of the Red Fleet mingled with Czechoslovak soldiers.

They all applauded the Metropolitan Nikolai as he came to the speaker's stand, for his presence signified the complete unity for which each of them stood regardless of his political or religious beliefs, a unity that is so important in the present grim struggle against the common enemy.

In simple but stirring words,

speaking extemporaneously and with great fervor, the Metropolitan described the terrible scenes he had witnessed during his recent tour of the towns and villages liberated from the Germans.

ENEMY OF CIVILIZATION
"Hitler is the greatest enemy of Christianity and of human civilization," he stated. "And to fight this enemy is the duty of every Christian."

Declaring that the Church is giving full support to the fight against Hitler, he said:

"Brother Slavs, we stand together face to face with the same enemy. We have only one aim, one thought, to defeat the enemy. Shoulder to shoulder we will go forward, and God will help us in our struggle. The Church has always stood with its people. We are with you now and we will go with you to victory."

Greetings received from the American Slav Committee and from other Slav organizations in the United States were read to the gathering. There was a unanimous decision to send a letter of greeting to Commander-in-Chief Stalin, and telegrams to President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill hailing the Anglo-American victory at Tunis and Bizerte.

The meeting addressed a stirring appeal to the Slavs in the occupied countries of Europe.

Nazis Bottled On Cape Bon Peninsula

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the Eighth Army on the south, and the French on the west.

But the battle for Cap Bon had reached the mop-up stage, front reports said. The First Army's spearhead already had swept 18 miles up the east coast from Hammamet after cutting off the peninsula at that point, collecting hundreds of prisoners and vast stores of equipment.

Allied shells and bombs were reported to have set fires raging from end to end of the narrow promontory where some 50,000 of the enemy were caught without the strength, means or spirit to undertake an organized evacuation. Messages direct from Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini, found among prisoners' effects, failed to rally them.

Scattered groups of the enemy were trying to escape the peninsula in small boats and barges but Allied authorities doubted if any could penetrate the tight air and sea blockade. British light naval forces sank five more vessels in nearby waters and took a number of prisoners, including a general. A number of other small craft were attacked with gunfire and torpedoes in the Kelibia roadstead.

Other Germans marched off Cap Bon in droves to surrender to the British, some cheering and flashing the V-for-victory sign. Nowhere in that sector were there further signs of organized resistance as victorious British First Army troops continued to mop up.

Notes on the USSR at War

MOSCOW, May 11 (ICN).—The British Government has decorated a group of Red Armymen, Red Navy men and Soviet sailors for valor against Germany, the common enemy of Great Britain and the Soviet Union, it was announced here this week.

British Ambassador Sir Archibald J. Kerr handed over the British medals and orders, awarded by the King of England at the end of 1942, to the Peoples Commissar of Foreign Affairs, V. M. Molotov, on May 4 in the Kremlin.

Among those decorated were Lt. Gen. I. Katukov of Tank Troops and Hero of the Soviet Union Afanasyev, captain of the "Stary Bolshevik."

MOSCOW, May 5 (ICN) (Delayed).—Young pioneers gathered in the Moscow Circus the day before yesterday to listen to Peoples Commissar of Education Potemkin tell them about farm work. He told them a lot of children were planning to work during the summer vacation on the collective and state farms.

Potemkin told the youngsters that they ought to go after the raising of crops just as hard as they go after their school studies. The children at the rally sent a letter to Stalin pledging their help to secure a bumper crop this fall.

MOSCOW, May 11 (ICN).—More than 50,000 people of the Voroshilovgrad region in the Ukraine were driven into slavery in Germany, it has been reported by the regional committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party.

The German fascists destroyed 10,000 houses in Voroshilovgrad alone, and demolished and plundered the state and collective farms. The Voroshilovgrad region has now been liberated, and 890 collective farms, 72 state farms, 45 machine and tractor stations and several coal mines have been restored and put into operation.

MOSCOW, May 11 (ICN).—A little over three months have passed since the liberation of Moscow. The Germans during the period of occupation burned practically all the schools, hospitals, the polytechnic, the open air theater and a number of houses.

In these past three months the town has undergone marked changes. Seventeen elementary and secondary schools are now operating, the water main and electric power station have been restored, a hospital and polytechnic and drug store have been opened. Also a club where films are shown and concerts held has been restored. All the destroyed bridges have been repaired.

MOSCOW, May 11 (ICN).—More than 30,000 books and pamphlets have been issued here in 18 months of the war in a total edition of 650,000 copies, including 300 titles on military matters and various questions connected with the defense of the Soviet Union, the All-Union Book Chamber revealed this week. Over 5,000 books deal with industry, transport and communications.

During the war, Stalin's works have been published in 80 million copies. As regards belles lettres, Al-xel Tolstoy's books were issued in nearly five million copies. Ilya Ehrenburg's works were published in 12 languages of the nationalities of the U.S.S.R.

CIO Leaders Wire Eisenhower

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CUMBERLAND, Md., May 11.—James Drury, president of the Baltimore Industrial Union Council, and Pariss Plesenko, business agent of Local 43, Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, have wired congratulations to General Dwight Eisenhower on United Nations successes in Africa.

"On to Europe, now, and victory over the Axis is 1943!" they telegraphed.

General Strike Attempted In Holland

(Continued from Page 1)

In four provinces April 30 and was extended to all of Holland the next day.

Striking swiftly to cut down patriots executed at least 30 persons between April 30 and May 2, belated reports reaching here said, and sentenced at least 10 more to die.

Four patriots were shot for a strike in the United Tin Works in north Holland province, six others were shot for inciting a railway strike in south Holland and two were executed for refusing to employ men willing to work.

Serious interruptions of the food supply in the Netherlands were reported as a result of the strikes, and informed sources said there was evidence that a general strike had been planned.

Mediterranean Control Aids Shipping-Knox

WASHINGTON, May 11 (UP).—Navy Secretary Frank Knox said today the Allied victory in Tunisia will eventually open the Mediterranean to United Nations shipping and "nearly double" the tonnage that will be able to go through to the Middle East by eliminating the long haul around Africa.

He declined to predict how soon the shorter route would be available, but said the German air force would be unable to keep American and British vessels from using the Mediterranean.

He told his press conference that Allied possession of Sicily "obviously would be a tremendous asset," as would "possession of all the northern coast of the Mediterranean." But he parried further questions dealing with the Mediterranean route and the possibility of Allied seizure of Sicily and Crete with the remark:

"Now you're dealing in terms that might suggest our future plans." He said that while Axis airfields on Sicily and Crete increase the danger of the Mediterranean route, German planes "won't be able to prevent" its use.

Knox extended the Navy's congratulations "to the Army on its magnificent victory in Tunisia, and also to the British Navy and to the American and British Air Forces for the effectiveness with which they cut off supplies to the enemy."

Spring Cleaning for Bomber



One of the machine guns in the belly turret of a B-25 bomber at the newly occupied Amchika Island, in the Algeiras, gets a cleaning from Sgt. Gordon Foster of Minneapolis works on the ground nearby.

Czechs Fight On Soviet Soil

By Jan Sverma

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, May 11.—When, on April 2, the news was flashed from Moscow throughout the world that our Czechoslovak Army in Russia had fought by the side of the Red Army and fulfilled its battle assignment with honor, all of us, Czechs and Slovaks, were profoundly stirred.

Many of us recalled the dark autumn days of 1938. Again we saw the detachments of Slovak soldiers, teachers, their hearts filled with misery, withdrawing from the old borders of our native land, from our native Czech mountains.

They were prepared to fight and die, and instead they had to retreat, thus suffering the most terrible moral defeat: a defeat without battle.

This silent retreating army was the symbol of our whole people betrayed and broken at the moment when their patriotism was at its zenith.

THEY FIGHT AGAIN

Reading the present dispatches about the courageous struggle of the Czechoslovak soldiers on the eastern front, we all felt that these evil shadows of the past were dispersed.

The Czechoslovak soldiers, with arms in hand, were standing ferily against the German invaders.

On fraternal Russian soil he fought for his distant home, for her freedom, and for her honor. The German panzers bore down on the positions defended by Senior Lieutenant Jaro and his soldiers. The Czech blood shed for a free Prague dyed the Russian soil. But the Czechoslovak soldiers did not retreat; the consciousness that they were fighting the tyrants and their people gave them strength and determination.

SOVIET HONORS

They fulfilled their assignment with honor. The Czechoslovak people will never forget the courage and self-sacrifice of their sons who laid down their lives for the freedom of their peoples. Their struggle has become part of our national history, just as Zborov and Bahnac were for Poland.

Poles Form Unit With Red Army

MOSCOW, May 11 (ICN).—The Council of Peoples Commissars has granted the request of the "Union of Polish Patriots in the USSR" to form a "Thaddeus Kosciuszko" Division for joint struggle with the Red Army against the German invaders; it was officially announced today.

Recruits for the Kosciuszko Division are signing up rapidly.

Hitler's Eating These Words

March 6, 1943 (D.N.B. Agency).—"We will hold Tunisia." . . . "The danger of being thrown back into the sea by the numerically greater superior British and American forces doubtless no longer exists for the Axis troops."

Dec. 12, 1942 (Hamburger Fremdenblatt).—"It must be the main task of the Axis to close the Straits of Sicily with all the means at their disposal."

Dec. 29, 1942 (German home broadcast).—"The world importance of Tunisia today is greater than ever. Domination of the Mediterranean is connected with it. And Tunisia is in our hand."

Dec. 22, 1943 (D.N.B. Agency).—"The Axis positions in the whole strategic triangle are being strengthened to an extent that bids defiance to any attempt to join up the Gibraltar fleet and the Alexandria fleet and to insure that the die will be cast here only when the time seems ripe to the Axis."

Nov. 26, 1942 (Hamburger Fremdenblatt).—"Europe knows where her existence and civilization must be defended—in Tunis as well as at 'de Don Bend'."

Dec. 16, 1942 (German broadcast to England).—"The Axis lost—or rather evacuated—Tobruk but gained Bizerte—a most fortunate exchange, I think you will agree."

DeGaulle Surveys Situation in Africa

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Another group of Frenchmen have escaped from France and joined the Fighting French in London, the Free French Press and Information Service has announced.

General Charles de Gaulle seized the occasion of a dinner in their honor to reiterate some of the principles of Fighting France and relate the story of the difficulties that the de Gaulles have met in trying to put these principles into practice.

He began by congratulating "our friends who have arrived recently from France" and who are the "latest witnesses to that unshakeable union established once and for all between Fighting French and the great mass of captive Frenchmen."

In his survey of the events following the arrival of American troops in North Africa, he said, in part:

"At the same time, a hard battle was being fought in Tunisia where the enemy had landed. At the sight of the Germans, brave French troops shook off the torpor in which Vichy had kept them for a long time and engaged the enemy spontaneously, but almost without arms in order to cover the advance of powerful American and British forces."

"Let me pay high tribute to these valiant soldiers, as well as to their leaders, General Juin, General Koets, General Barre, who took their responsibilities and considered only their duty at a time when the moral and material situation was as confused as could be. A new solution was finally adopted: a High Commissioner, then a Commander-in-Chief, was elected by four high officials who, however, remained faithful to Petain."

CONTRADICTIONARY ACTIONS

"Then was created in North Africa this astounding state of affairs in which the administration, deprived of both of its two possible bases, Vichy or Fighting France, found itself forced to take contradictory measures. Orders and decrees, generally of fair appearance, by some unknown spell were prevented from being applied. The best democratic and republican statements appeared, posted under the portraits of the Marshal."

"Orders were given to liberate the men held prisoners for having hoped, but they did not get out of prison. Racial laws were solemnly condemned, while at the same time the regime against Jews was applied more rigorously. Petain's laws were renounced while the official gazette continued to publish them. . . . It was stated that everything should be subordinated to the war effort, but groups of senior officers debated endlessly whether or not they should go to meet the enemy, if we with what purpose and under what conditions."

General de Gaulle ends, nevertheless on a note of confidence. He declares that "There could not be any difference between the fight carried on abroad and the one waged by her sons on the numerous secret battlefields of internal resistance."

Czechoslovakia lives and will live because Czechoslovakia fights on!

He declares too apparently in response to the just-announced in-

Wallace in Chile Got Miners, 2nd Front Plea

(By Allied Labor News)

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, May 11.—During Vice-President Henry Wallace's recent tour of the mining districts of North Chile, it is now learned, the Nitrate Miners Union presented him with a petition signed by the union officers and thousands of rank and file workers, expressing support for the immediate opening of a second front in Europe.

The union also asked Wallace to help stop the traffic in war materials between the U.S. and Franco Spain, pointing out that the campaign of the nitrate miners for an embargo on shipments of Chilean nitrate to the Axis is seriously weakened by U.S. insistence on supplying Franco with large quantities of oil.

Accounts of Wallace's visit to one of Chile's biggest agricultural estates, the Hacienda La Rosa, have now reached Santiago. The owner of this estate prepared a "typical Chilean peasant" to be viewed by Wallace, providing him with new clothes, a pump and bedding baby and a house with a hall, living room, dining room, bedroom and running water.

Officials of the Agricultural Workers Union believe that Wallace is too well acquainted with published statistics on the wages, living conditions and mortality rate among Chilean peasants to be viewed by Wallace, providing him with new clothes, a pump and bedding baby and a house with a hall, living room, dining room, bedroom and running water.

At a press conference in Santiago, Wallace was asked to give his personal opinion of the living standard of Chilean workers. "Bear in mind that I am a guest in your country," he said.

Aid Axis On Eve of 2nd Front

Hitler is getting the help of Swedish Socialist newspapers to spread his "negotiated peace" propaganda, Moscow reveals today in a dispatch by Intercontinental News.

The Swedish Socialist paper, "Social-Demokraten," has just congratulated the Finnish Socialist leader Tanner, for his alliance with Hitler and urged that the Finnish allies of Berlin would "hold out to the end" and achieve victory.

Under orders from Berlin's propaganda machine, the "Social-Demokraten" has just let loose the "separate peace" lie which Berlin is using to try to separate the United Nations from one another on the eve of the Second Front invasion of Europe.

In its leading editorial on April 30, the "Social-Demokraten" pretended that it had decided that Germany could not win the war, and therefore hinted that the Germans would ask and get a separate peace from the Soviet Union.

This Nazi-made lie was picked up by Margareta Childs, American reporter, and reprinted in the New York Herald Tribune last Sunday. Similar propaganda is spread in the USA by the Norman Thomas and Debs-Socialist League.

But the Moscow press shows that the "Social-Demokraten" is secretly trying to save Hitler by trying to separate the Soviet Union and its allies from each other, in this way giving Hitler a military advantage, says the Moscow report of the ICN.

The servile Hitlerite hack writers in the person of certain Swedish Social Democrats are crawling out of their very skins to serve their master. They are in every conceivable way trying to help him in the "psychological war" started by the Hitlerites; by attempting to split the anti-Hitlerite democratic camp; by chattering about peace between Germany, the United States and England on condition that they abandon the Social Union, or with the Soviet Union on condition that the latter abandon England and the United States.

FEAR OWN PEOPLE

"Carrying out these provocative Hitlerite orders, these Swedish Social Democrats, dominated by a poorly concealed hatred for the Soviet Union, impelled by a fear of their own people and the inevitable responsibility for everything committed by them, are out to please Hitler. For his benefit they stoop to vile inventions about the 'separate peace' of the Soviet Union, and add to this foul slander the usual Goebbels lies about certain predatory aspirations of the Soviet Union."

"Without the slightest pricking of conscience these same persons falsify facts and pretend to be political simpletons who, for instance, are allegedly unable to understand what precisely are the real reasons for the Polish Government's hostile position towards the Soviet Union."

"The hack writers of the Swedish paper Social-Demokraten resort to outright provocation when they put forth this question: It not the Soviet-Polish conflict the beginning of a rupture between the Soviet Union and all the Allied countries? Certain provocateurs and liars from among the Swedish Social Democrats have given full play to their imagination. The Hitlerite order is carried out."

"Having carried out this order, the Social-Demokraten's hack writers profoundly exclaim: 'The world now looks and waits. The answer will come from two places—from Moscow and Berlin.'"

"No gentlemen! The answer will come from Moscow only."

Cowles Enroute to U. S. Via Morocco

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, May 10 (UP).—John Cowles, president of the Minneapolis Star-Journal and Tribune and special assistant to Lend-Lease Administrator Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., left here today for Morocco en route to England from where he will return to the United States.

10 Torpedoed Seamen Landed in Portugal

LISBON, May 10 (UP).—Ten survivors of an American merchantman, the James W. Denver, who spent 23 days afloat after their ship was torpedoed by a U-boat in the mid-Atlantic were brought ashore here today by a Portuguese fishing boat.

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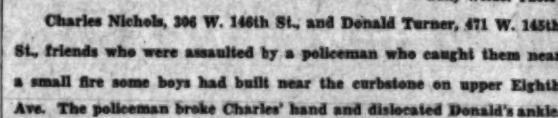
Pro-FDR Forces . Gird for Primary

Petitions for the primaries will be circulated beginning with May 25, and must be filed by July 6. Primary Day is August 10.

Find Witnesses to Beating of Negro, White Boys in Harlem

"In the past the people of Harlem have complained to the police department on numerous occasions against similar instances of police brutality and nothing has ever been done. Appeal should be made in all such cases to the Police Commissioner, and departmental hearings should be demanded in every instance. Furthermore, civil action for assault should invariably be prosecuted. When the police learn that they can't get away with it, they'll be forced to act as servants of the public rather than as petty dictators."

Victims of Policeman's Club



Mayor Blasts 'Times' on Spud Story

Sugar for Home Canning

WASHINGTON, May 10 (U.P.)—The Office of Price Administration today set the limit for sugar amounts for home canning at 2

OPA Sets Limit on Sugar for HomeCanning

The amount of sugar allotted for jams, jellies and preserves has been increased from one to five pounds of sugar of the 25 pounds granted, the OPA said. The reason for this increase, Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown explained, is "so that jams, jellies and preserves can be used more extensively as a spread to stretch the butter and margarine ration."

Cacchione Presses for Action On Special Session Proposal

Wallace to Speak at ALP Dinner

In making the announcement, Mr. Shore said: "The response of party members and workers has been encouraging. Reservations have piled in during the past week. We will have the greatest gathering of labor and liberal leaders in the history of the city."

New York's City Council was told by Councilman Peter V. Cacchione yesterday that he will move at its next meeting to discharge from committee and bring to the floor for a vote his resolution asking Gov-

terday, was sent to the committee on state legislation, headed by Louis Cohen, Bronx Democrat. Cacchione's resolution has been lying buried in this committee since April 13.

Consumers in B'klyn Unite on Roll Back Fight

delegates from consumer groups in Flatbush, Midwood, Brighton, Kings Highway, Crown Heights, Bensonhurst and American Labor Party and House Victory Councils.

Ceiling Prices for Groceries

	Price
Standard—In bottles, quart	
out of store14

Standard—In paper container, quart, out of store	15	Kraft Pimento, 3 oz.	12
Homogenized Vitamin D, qt. (in bottle), out of store	15	Kraft American, ¼ lb.	23
Homogenized Vitamin D, qt. (in paper containers), out of store	16	Kraft Velveteen, ¼ lb.	14
		Kraft Philadelphia Cream, 3 oz.	12
		Kraft Philadelphia Cream, 8 oz.	27
PACKAGED DRIED FRUITS		Kraft Pineapple Cream	30
Top		Spread, 5 oz.	30
Price		Borden Chateau, ¼ lb.	24
Del Monte Seedless Raisins, 14 oz.	11	Borden American, ¼ lb.	23
Sun Sweet Prunes, large, 1 lb.	19	Borden Cocktail Smoky, 5 oz.	23
Sun Sweet Prunes, extra large, 1 lb.	30	Borden Cocktail Bleu, 5 oz.	23
Sun Sweet Prunes, medium, 2 lb.	34	Borden Cream, 3 oz.	12
Sun Sweet Prunes, medium, 1 lb.	18		
Krasdale Prunes, large, 1 lb.	19	MACARONI, SPAGHETTI AND NOODLE PRODUCTS	
Hearts Delight Prunes, large, 1 lb.	19	Top	
Hearts Delight Prunes, medium, 1 lb.	18	Price	
A. & P. Seedless Raisins (Class 3 stores), 18 oz.	12	Caruso Noodles, 1 lb.	12
A. & P. Prunes, large, 2 lb.	30	8 oz.	69
		White Rose Elbow Macaroni, Ann Page Noodles (Class 3 Stores), 5 oz.	66
		Ann Page Macaroni (Class 3 Stores), 3 lb.	28
		Ann Page Spaghetti (Class 3 Stores), 3 lb.	28
CHEESE			
Top		I. J. MORRIS, Inc.	
Price		Funeral Directors for the IWO	
Kraft Pimento, ¼ lb.	34	Plots in all Cemeteries, Funerals arranged in all Boroughs	
Kraft Swiss, ¼ lb.	24		
Kraft Swiss, ¼ lb.	24		
Kraft American, ¼ lb.	11		
Kraft Pimento, ¼ lb.	14		
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			Night

New OCS Setup Feared as Block To War Output

war economy find it difficult to understand, therefore, why a number of Administration Senators supported the Maloney measure. They warn that win-the-war members of

Food Clerks Tell Of Point Racket

the war, the clerk insisted.
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Frederick Engels...\$2.50

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News from Midwest War Production Centers

Midwest Steel Convention Rallies to FDR, Blasts Lewis

By Frank Rhylick

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, May 11.—The leaders of 100,000 steel workers in the great plants around Chicago and Gary are this week bringing back to their local unions reports of the victory program adopted Saturday at the first annual convention of District 31, CIO-United Steel Workers.

The convention was a complete repudiation of the suicidal strike policies which John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers and Walter Reuther, representing a vocal minority in the auto workers, are trying to sell the American workers. Lewis was singled out for special condemnation in a resolution reaffirming labor's pledge to refrain from striking during the war.

A strike today is a strike against labor, declared one rank and file speaker from the floor. "Labor is now defending the right to strike by not striking—there is no striking, there are no union meetings in Nazi Germany."

The resolution scored Lewis for his "endangerment of the war effort."

The dramatic climax of the convention was the closing speech by Philip Murray, President of the union and the CIO.

Murray devoted the greater part of his speech to showing the workers how the war against Fascism was a life or death struggle for labor.

"There is something about this war," said Murray, "that makes it mean more to labor than perhaps any other war has ever meant. Unions are the first to go against Fascism. You couldn't be sitting in a meeting like this in conquered Europe today."

"We can't engage in strikes while the war is on. I hope the day will never come when a soldier will have to look into the eyes of a buddy on some battlefield who is dying because we didn't deliver the goods."

MURRAY FOR INTL. UNITY
As a means of helping to win the war and assure a peace that will realize labor's hopes for democracy, Murray called for international labor collaboration.

"We must be able to talk with labor groups from all of the Allied countries," he said.

Murray sharply attacked the profiteering that is disrupting national morale.

"The CIO," he said, "demands that all Government procurement offices stop negotiating contracts on a cost plus basis. No man or company should get rich on war contracts, yet Federal Reserve reports indicate that corporate profits in 1942 totaled \$6,800,000,000 or 86 percent more than in 1939."

District Director Joseph Germano submitted a comprehensive report that included an expression of labor's support for "immediate offensive action against the aggressors."

Greetings were sent to General Eisenhower, hailing the virtual completion of the North African campaign and looking toward extension of the offensive.

DEMAND ROLL BACK
The convention went on record unanimously for rolling back all prices to the levels of September 15, 1942.

A program for political action to solve the problems of the steel workers in the interest of winning

against the Ruml Plan," he said, "but no one will deny that not one half of our local unions have mobilized their full strength against it."

"President Murray," continued Pressman, "has called for roll back of prices to last September 15, but can you honestly say that you have given all of the attention normally given to the wages, the question of reducing prices?"

By means of such examples, Pressman showed that the only way in which unions can serve their members and their country during this war is by mobilizing politically on a local, neighborhood and Congressional district scale.

Turning to the War Labor Board, the CIO Counsel explained that for all its weaknesses and delays, it was a vital necessity for labor. In one year, through the War Labor Board, eighty per cent of the United Steel Workers Union has achieved union security and the checkoff. Pressman declared that the board was under continual pressure from reactionary interests, and that this pressure had to be counteracted by labor.

Pressman told the convention that the 10 per cent reduction through subsidies of meat, butter and coffee prices was an illustration of how labor could obtain actual wage increases through price reductions.

All prices, he said, could be reduced by waging a militant political pressure campaign. Similarly, he urged that pressure be turned through the War Labor Board and directly against Economic Stabilization Director Byrnes, who thus far has refused to give the WLB authority to adjust wage inequities.

Browder Rips Lewis At Detroit Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

he exposed their real role as wreckers of the war effort.

Of particular interest to the UAW-CIO members present was Browder's careful analysis of the Reuther line within the union, Reuther's opposition to incentive pay and increased production and his hypocritical championing of the strike threat. In contrast, Browder's appraisal of the excellent leadership of Philip Murray, brought cheers from the crowd.

In his opening remarks, Pat Toohy, state secretary of the Michigan Communist Party, informed the audience that the three months membership drive had brought 25 new members into the Party. Wading in with both fists against the defeatist Socialists and Trotskyite traitors he quoted treacherous excerpts from speeches of Matt Smith, MESA dictator; Tucker Smith, organizer of the Wholesale and Retail Union, Victor Reuther, brother of Walter Reuther, and Norman Thomas at recent Socialist banquet held in Detroit.

He pledged the Communist Party to an uncompromising fight against these unpatriotic elements.

After stating that it would require the united effort of all groups in America to win the war, George W. Cook, representative of the Treasury Department complimented the Communist Party on its cooperation in the bond drives. He said, "It is fitting that I give full credit to you and your organization for your wholehearted response to your Government's appeal for aid in the war bond drives."

Alfred Meredith, spokesman for the American Red Cross, called upon the audience to donate blood to the boys in the armed services. He indicated that the blood cost the donor nothing, yet to the wounded on the front it was the difference between life or death.

In the name of the Young Communist League, its youthful Negro educational director, Tom Dennis, hailed the success of the Allied Armies in Africa and pledged the continued cooperation of the YCL in the war effort. He took the occasion to strike out at the policies of discrimination still practiced in most of the war plants as doing grievous harm to the war effort.

He also elaborated on the vicious role of the Socialists and Trotskyites among the Negro people.

How to Make New Recruits Feel 'at Home'

By the National Organization Department, Communist Party

Because of the significance of the successful Party Building Campaign, we propose to popularize the experiences of some of the Party Branches and individual members, who had the greatest successes. This will be followed up with regular daily publicity on the achievements of every Communist Party district in politically integrating and activating the new members.

Today the city of Baltimore reports:

In the recruiting campaign the 11th Ward Club fulfilled their quota 192 per cent. This club was only one month old and had a membership of six comrades when the campaign began. They undertook a modest quota of 25 recruits; today, their total membership is 54. Every member of the club intends to push on to double this figure by the end of the year. Comrade Louise, chairman of the branch and best recruiter in the District, says the club will "do more than double" its membership by that time. She says, "One hundred Communists and their WORKER-reader friends in our ward is not enough to carry on the urgent war tasks we face today."

Comrade Louise recruited 40, and four of her recruits brought in eight more. The club is concentrating in a Negro neighborhood of the 11th ward of Baltimore.

The club supports the newly opened Frederick Douglass Book Shop, and shares a branch headquarters and club rooms with another Party ward club. A housewarming is being arranged to celebrate the opening of the new club rooms and the book shop. The new members who brought in recruits, along with the old members, are entertaining the other new members at the affair also.

Detailed plans for integrating new members have not yet been worked out specifically, but the executive realizes the educational period in the meetings are to be the main point on the order of business. The executive is setting up a membership committee based on precinct captains. Already, every member reads the Worker regularly; in fact, most of them were steady readers before they joined the club. Each new member has copies of the Constitution of the Party and also the pamphlet by Comrade Ben Davis, "The Negro People and the Communist Party."

Comrade Louise says, "Constantly reading the Daily Worker will give the clearest understanding of these issues, and will convince more people to support the winning of the war over fascism by the earliest possible opening of the second front."

These recruits were convinced that by joining the Communist Party club they could better their work in their own respective organizations, and could mobilize more people for winning the war and making it possible to build a better way of life. "We do not want to lose a single recruit," that's our slogan for this month. The precinct system the executive is setting up should be instrumental in keeping the political line open between the new member and his, or her, club leadership.

Winter All Year Round



Engineers at the General Electric plant, Schenectady, New York, test radio equipment at temperatures as low as 100 degrees below zero. The cold surpasses that encountered by Arctic-bound ships or planes flying in high altitudes.

Milwaukee Labor to Meet on Living Costs

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 11.—Labor in this city is preparing for a cost of living conference to be held this coming Sunday, May 16, at the Federal Post American Legion Hall.

The conference will be under the joint auspices of the Milwaukee County Industrial Union Council, representing 70,000 workers, and the Wisconsin Conference on Social Legislation.

All local unions are being urged to send delegates to discuss the roll back of prices to September 15, 1942, in accordance with the principle of President Roosevelt's hold-the-line order of April 8.

This is the latest of a series of actions which are being planned in Wisconsin to help achieve a stable war economy.

A state-wide Labor Advisory Committee to the Office of Price Administration was established recently. CIO Representatives are Walter J. Burke, Secretary-Treasurer of the Wisconsin CIO Industrial Union Council, and Roy H. Speth, President of District 1, CIO-United Auto Workers. There are two AFL representatives.

Don T. Allen, State OPA head, assured the committee that labor would be represented on all price and rationing boards. He asked that the representatives prepare lists of union men and women who would be able to function on these boards.

Allen emphasized that enforcement of price ceilings can be much more rigid with dollar and cent price ceilings, which will enable volunteers to police them more effectively.

May 20 Rally to Hear Prof. Lange

Professor Oscar Lange of the University of Chicago, formerly at the University of Cracow, Poland, has been added to the list of speakers for the mass meeting to protest anti-Soviet propaganda and build allied unity, to be held Thursday, May 20, at Carnegie Hall.

It was announced by Corliss Lamont, chairman of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. Other speakers include Senator Claude E. Pepper and Congressman Joseph Clark Baldwin.

Professor Lange, one of Poland's foremost scholars, caused great comment with the publication of a letter on the Polish-Soviet crisis in the New York Herald Tribune of April 29. In this letter, Professor Lange said that "Poland cannot allow itself to be used as a tool by other powers against our Soviet neighbor or against any other nation."

Midwest Notes

By Frank Rhylick

If it becomes necessary to ration notebooks and writing paper, a reporter in this part of America should be granted an A-1 priority, a C card, or whatever may be necessary to assure an adequate supply. A day never passes without the need for taking notes on many apparently minor incidents and events that sharply illustrate the great National War issues. Here are a few examples:

Last Friday evening was a very hot one for several officials of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation. The heat was generated at a private meeting between them and the top leaders of the CIO-United Steel Workers Union. Among the union leaders present were Philip Murray, President of the Steel Workers and the CIO; David McDonald, Secretary-Treasurer of the Steel Workers; John Doherty, International Representative and Joseph Germano, District 31 Director.

Carnegie-Illinois has pursued a policy of trying to disrupt the union and toss fuel on the anti-labor fires by providing stoppages and walkouts. Supervisors deliberately exploit the tension created by the economic problems of the workers. Purpose of the Friday night meeting was to warn the company that such policies were endangering the war effort and would not be tolerated.

The union leaders were emphatic, to put it mildly. Director Germano, whose voice normally has the soft and delicate quality of a freight engine whistle, admitted later that after his initial remarks he had felt a bit embarrassed wondering if he hadn't poured it on too strong. But when the others had started to speak, began to wish he had been less restrained.

The climax came when Murray leaned forward, shook his finger warningly at the Carnegie-Illinois officials and declared: "I charge you with responsibility for carrying out this contract in good faith, and I'm not going to listen to your whimpering about stoppages which you are responsible for."

The meeting illustrated what Murray's leadership of the CIO means not only to labor, but to the entire nation. It is in sharp contrast to the leadership offered by John L. Lewis and his red-headed echo, Walter Reuther. And the workers appreciate it. At every occasion they give Murray a rousing ovation.

Many developments have amply demonstrated that the people of the Middle West support the firm stand of the Soviet Union against the provocations of the Fascist Polish Government-in-Exile. There was the action of six state auto workers conferences. There was the statement by 15 Polish Union leaders in Milwaukee. There was also the incident of the Chicago Police Station.

The incident occurred last Sunday, when leaflets written in Polish were being distributed by progressive young Polish Americans before several big Polish churches. The leaflets presented the facts of the case against the government-in-exile, and they were well received. But one supporter of the exiled government tried to stop the distribution by calling a policeman and protesting that the leaflets were "seditious."

The policeman couldn't read them, and decided to take the distributor to the station. There a Polish speaking officer was found. He read the leaflet quickly.

"Say, this isn't seditious," he exclaimed. "This is all right."

FARM SIDELIGHT

The American Farm Bureau Federation joined the "Farm Bloc" drive in the House to kill the Farm Security Administration, cripple the AAA, forbid parity and incentive payments, and crop insurance and reduce conservation payments—among other proposals designed to squeeze out the small farmer. But, these proposals, reports Wallace's Farmer and Iowa Homestead, a publication with 280,000 readers, do not represent the views of rank and file farm bureau members in the corn belt. A recent survey showed 3 to 1 against the "Farm Bloc" program. . . . Union members who have suffered because of John L. Lewis can sympathize with the plight of AAA Committeemen in the small towns. The Committeemen are getting hostile stares from fellow citizens who ask: "Why can't you Farm Bloc boys be satisfied." Truth is that the AAA Committeemen are standing by President Roosevelt's program. They are thoroughly anti-"Farm Bloc."

The following conclusion represents the consensus of union leaders, workers and persons in many walks of life in the Middle West:

The Number 1 task on the home front is to stress in every way possible the meaning of this anti-Fascist war. No issue can be presented successfully unless it is approached through this avenue. No greater mistake could be made than to take it for granted that the character of the war is clearly understood and that continued explanations and clarifications are unnecessary.

There has been a dangerous tendency to regard the issue as settled, to handle it with phrases that have lost their razor edge through constant use or to depend on what one OWI official describes as "conventional patriotism."

Not all problems of union members are created by the enemies of labor. A meeting the other night was scheduled to start at 8 P. M. Came 8:30 and the meeting still had not started. A round little man was still walking up the aisles, selling copies of the excellent book, "Russia's Secret Weapon."

"Do you know what 'Russia's Secret Weapon' is?" he called out. "Yeah," growled a war worker, "the Russians start on time."

Mrs. Roosevelt's Mistaken Views About the Young Communists

By Max Weiss

National President, Young Communist League

In her address to the national conference of the United States Student Assembly, Mrs. Roosevelt made a notable contribution by her strong advocacy of close friendship and collaboration between the youth of the United States and the Soviet Union. This, undoubtedly, helped strengthen the determination of the conference to develop such American-Soviet youth friendship.

At the same time, however, Mrs. Roosevelt delivered a serious blow to the cause of national youth unity by indulging in an unfounded attack against the Young Communist League and against the establishment of all inclusive unity of American students for victory in the war. This attack was gleefully picked up and utilized by the defeatist and appeaser press.

No one questions the sincere and complete support of Mrs. Roosevelt to the cause of victory. But it must be said that the speeches of Mrs. Roosevelt before various youth gatherings over a long period of time have done as much to disrupt youth unity for victory, as the most blatant and open attacks of the defeatist enemies of our country's cause in the ranks of the youth movement.

Typical of these speeches was the one delivered before the national conference of the USSA in which the Young Communist League was attacked bitterly and students warned against working with the

Young Communist League. It should be said at this point, and purely for the sake of the record, that all newspaper reports of Young Communists demonstratively walking out of the conference during Mrs. Roosevelt's speech are sheer fabrications from beginning to end.

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S REASONS

When one examines the reasons advanced by Mrs. Roosevelt for her opposition to cooperation with the Young Communist League, one is led irresistibly to the conclusion that they are completely without foundation.

Mrs. Roosevelt attacked the Young Communist League, first of all, on ethical grounds, so to speak. Said Mrs. Roosevelt:

"There has been a custom of using people to carry out the aims of the Young Communist League, who did not honestly declare themselves as belonging to Communist groups, and that we cannot tolerate in a democracy. You can work with anyone who has the courage to stand up and say what he believes, but you can never work with anyone who says one thing and does another, or who stays silent and does not state his objectives."

If Mrs. Roosevelt is really willing to work "with anyone who has the courage to stand up and say what he believes" then I can assure her that the end of our estrangement is immediately in sight. No further obstacle exists in the way of the establishment of full cooperation between Mrs. Roosevelt and myself, as spokesmen for the Young Communist League, on any issue confronting the youth in connection with their all-out mobilization for victory. I can give full assurance to Mrs. Roosevelt that I will always have the courage to stand up and say what I believe on every issue arising in the course of our cooperative work, and that I will never conceal from her in the course of our joint activity, any opinion, any aim, any objective that the Young Communist League has.

If this same opinion is entertained by the leaders of the United States Student Assembly, the Young Communist League offers them its cooperation in the same sense. At the same time, we must remind the leaders of the USSA that it is just as difficult for the Young Communist League as it is for Mrs. Roosevelt to work with any group which "says one thing and does another."

And therefore, the leaders of the USSA must put an end to their unethical practice of saying one thing and doing another; namely, saying that they can only work with Young Communist League members when they declare themselves as such, and then doing something else, to wit, refusing to work with the Young Communist League members when they attempt to declare themselves by naming Communist groups from the USSA.

Now let us examine the accusation leveled against the Young Communist League by Mrs. Roosevelt concerning its alleged "custom of using people to carry out the aims of the Young Communist League, who did not honestly declare themselves as belonging to Communist groups. . . ."

In answer to this, we must say first of all that most of the people usually put into this classification as being "used" in order allegedly "to carry out the aims of the Young Communist League" could not honestly declare themselves as belonging to Communist groups because they would not be honest if they did make such declarations. It is with extreme regret that we admit they are not members of the Young Communist League; we are trying very hard to make them members of the Young Communist League but so far have not succeeded. The most that we have so far succeeded in doing is to convince them that one or another policy advanced or endorsed by the Young Communist League is worthy of their support.

Hence, for example, many leaders of young people's groups support the proposal, energetically fought for by the Young Communist League, for the immediate opening of the Western Front in Europe. They are not members of the Young Communist League any more than Colonel Keran is a member of the Communist Party, even though he also calls for the immediate opening of the Second Front.

It is not their fault, Mrs. Roosevelt, if the leaders of the USSA give instructions to their caucuses that anyone who declares himself

of using people to carry out the aims of the Young Communist League, who did not honestly declare themselves as belonging to Communist groups. . . ."

for the immediate opening of a second front, should ipso facto, be identified as a Young Communist. It is not the honesty of these young people which is in question. It is rather the intelligence of the USSA leaders which must be placed in doubt.

Nor, by the wildest stretch of the imagination or of the dictionary, can the Young Communist League be accused of "using" these people simply because it tells them quite openly and frankly to speak up and fight for their opinions. For the YCL finds it difficult, just as Mrs. Roosevelt does, to work with anyone who—in Mrs. Roosevelt's words—"says silent and does not state his objectives." We publicly declare that we want all these young people to put an end to their silence and to state their objectives in the most forceful manner possible. Only then can we work with them; Mrs. Roosevelt testifies to that herself.

But what about the members of the Young Communist League who belong to other organizations and yet do not declare themselves as Communists? Well, why on earth should they in every case do so? Young Communists have the same interests as all other young people and are to be found in every type organization in which the average young person is to be found.

A public declaration of their membership in the Young Communist League is in most cases as extraneous and irrelevant to any consideration of membership and activity in the organization, as

would be a public declaration by another member that he belonged to the Young Democrats or the Young Republicans. The demand that young people belonging to different organizations must automatically declare publicly their political beliefs is alien to the tradition of our country whose political democracy has as one of its cornerstones the secret ballot. The demand that only Communists who belong to different organizations should publicly declare themselves is worthy only of the mentality of a Dies or a Goebbels.

ACTIVE YCLERS

Furthermore, in some cases where YCLers are active in various organizations or movements and make public declarations of their membership in the YCL they are sometimes accused of attempting to exploit their activity in the organization for partisan purposes, of making political capital of their participation in some worthy activity, of taking advantage of their positions of authority and prestige to carry on Communist propaganda.

In short, it is a case of being damned if you do and damned if you don't.

Of course, it is well known that there are members of the Young Communist League who do keep silent about their membership in the YCL. But what is so unethical about this when we consider the existence of various exceptional anti-Communist laws and practices which would prohibit a

known Communist from working in a factory or practicing a profession to earn a living? There are even many students who cannot openly reveal their membership in the YCL because they would never be given their diplomas if it were known that they are YCL members.

If there is any lack of ethics involved here it is on the side of those who are responsible for these reactionary, Hitler-inspired exceptional anti-Communist laws. If Mrs. Roosevelt will join with us in abolishing these exceptional laws and practices which penalize members of the YCL up to the very point of making it impossible for them to work for a living in certain industries, factories and professions, we will soon remedy this situation too.

"FORCE AND VIOLENCE"

But Mrs. Roosevelt raises still another objection. She claims that she cannot work with the YCL because the YCL believes in force and violence. The Young Communist League and the Communist Party have answered this question so many times that we had a right to expect that Mrs. Roosevelt would not descend to the level of using such an obvious slander.

The Young Communist League is certainly not responsible for any currency of this slander. The only ones responsible for giving any currency to it are our enemies. There are innumerable official statements and documents and writings on this question to clearly establish the position of the YCL as being opposed to the use of force and violence.

What earthly reason would the YCL have for concealing its views on this matter or having "ulterior" views at variance with its stated repudiation of the use of force and violence? We want to educate our members and youth to act; we believe in the unity of theory and practice. What sense would there be to educating our members in one direction in the hopes of having them act in an opposite direction?

And the fact of the matter is that neither Mrs. Roosevelt nor anyone else can point to a single member of the YCL who has been guilty of using or advocating the use of force and violence. If there were any such member we would instantaneously brand him for what he is—a provocateur—and on the basis of the Constitution of the YCL instantaneously expel him from our organization.

Let us hope that this hoary myth propagated by the agents of Hitler will not again be raised by Mrs. Roosevelt. For Mrs. Roosevelt should also remember that it is a canon of ethics not to make accusations which cannot be proven—there is even a word for violations of this canon of ethics: slander.

It is clear from the foregoing that not a single objection raised by Mrs. Roosevelt against youth organizations working with the YCL has any substance. Let us hope that they will not again be raised as artificial obstacles to the establishment of complete, all-inclusive youth unity to win the war.

CIO Textile Workers Call for U.S.-British-Soviet Labor Unity

Bolivia Gets CIO Plea on Tin Miners

General Enrique Penaranda, President of Bolivia, now on a visit to this country, was urged yesterday by the Latin-American Committee of the CIO to grant full rehabilitation to labor leaders exiled in connection with the Bolivian tin strike.

The request was made in a communication from Jacob S. Potofsky, general secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and chairman of the CIO Latin-American Committee.

The CIO committee will meet in the Hotel Statler, Cleveland, next Friday to consider a report on labor conditions in Bolivia by Martin C. Kyne, CIO representative on a commission of experts which made a study in connection with the tin strike. A memorandum by Bernard J. Hanes, president of the Chilean Confederation of Workers, on labor conditions in Chile, will also be discussed.

Pointing out that the Allies are dependent on the flow of Bolivian tin to our factories and of weapons to our soldiers in the front-line trenches," Mr. Potofsky urged that Allied unity required restoration of organizational freedom to the Bolivian trade unions. Only low wages and difficult working conditions, he said, could have precipitated the Bolivian tin strike.

"We wish to assure you, Mr. President, that the five million members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations are grateful for all that Bolivia is doing to aid our common cause."

Potofsky expressed CIO appreciation for Bolivia's support to the common fight against fascism, especially stressing the contribution of the miners.

"As you know, the U.S. labor movement has pledged itself to the peaceful settlement of labor disputes for the duration of the war," he wrote.

"It was, therefore, with deep regret and concern that we learned of the recent strike in the Catavi and Potosi mines, with its consequent disruption of production and its harmful effect on national unity."

"American workers felt a strong bond of sympathy with the tin miners. Knowing their low wages and difficult working conditions we were convinced that they resorted to strike action only when no other recourse remained to them."

In calling for immediate full rehabilitation of exiled tin strike leaders and restoration of freedom to organize for Bolivian unions, Potofsky expressed confidence that a "strong and free labor movement" would give support to the government and strengthen "the unity of the Bolivian nation and greatly increase its contribution to victory."

By George Morris
International Labor Unity with "full and direct participation" of the unions of Britain and the Soviet Union and all sections of the American labor movement, was called for yesterday in a resolution passed unanimously by delegates of the Third Biennial Convention of the Textile Workers Union, CIO.

The convention, in its second day, passed a series of other resolutions, among them an appeal to the President and Secretary of State Hull that they "demand immediate liberation and rehabilitation" of "all persons in North Africa who have been imprisoned because they opposed the efforts of the Nazis to dominate the world."

The day's convention speakers were Attorney General Francis Biddle and Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins.

HIT AFL CHECK TO UNITY
The Allied labor unity resolution was sharply critical of the abortive AFL Council attempt to establish a relation with Soviet labor only through a British "liaison" while the AFL is to be American spokesman for CIO as well as railroad labor.

The resolution resolved to "re-affirm" the position of President Philip Murray in rejecting the AFL idea and urged the CIO "to continue its efforts to establish international labor cooperation with direct participation by the British and Soviet Union, the AFL, CIO and Railway labor unions and the unions of other United Nations, including our Latin-American allies."

"Pending accomplishment of this objective," continued the resolution, the CIO should arrange "immediately for an exchange of information with the unions of United Nations to further the common war effort. Suggested are 'exchange of committees, delegations and other channels.'"

Other resolutions were one on 1944 elections calling for "continuation and extension of the humane policies that have characterized the Roosevelt administration"; on the \$25,000 salary limit, condemning Congress for its recent action revoking it; on the war effort reaffirming the union's pledge to back it; on manpower, sharply critical of the recent job-free order demanding that manpower be placed under regional labor-management-government bodies.

BIDDLE DISRUPTIVE
Biddle's speech was yesterday's contribution to disruptive and splitting efforts at the convention. He expressed the red-baiting remarks that President Emil Rieve of the union was to deliver in his prepared keynote on the first day, but, for a still unexplained reason, had not.

Biddle's appearance was the extremely rare occasion when an attorney general appears before a labor convention. In fact, old-timers in the labor movement do not recall a single such previous occasion.

The bulk of the speech by Mr. Biddle was highly complimentary to himself for it concerned principally his personal part in the drafting of the Wagner Act. He pictured himself as a "friend of labor" and a liberal. Soon it was apparent that this was a build-up for the final two minutes of his speech when he took the liberty to caution labor unions to be democratic and what he termed "American." He explained that by "American" he meant that "the union should not be used for outside and subversive purposes, and you know what I mean."

It was some minutes later, when

Nelson Urges Full Output On Holidays

WASHINGTON, May 11 (UP)—War Production Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson today urged that full-time regular schedules of work in essential industries be maintained over the May 30-31 and July 4-5 week-ends.

Nelson suggested that wherever feasible the traditional civic observances of Memorial Day and Independence Day should be held on Sunday, instead of Monday, so that production can be kept at high levels.

"The capture of Biscaya and Tula shows that the weight of United Nations total war effort is bringing magnificent results from the field of battle," Nelson declared. "We must work all the harder to take full advantage of the victory that the fighting men of our country and our allies are winning."

Your Growing Children The Technique of Education

By Jean Warren
If we reevaluate "Progressive Education" I believe we will find that it is only, fundamentally, a wonderful technique of education, rather than an end in itself or a philosophy of education.

Like all of man's inventions, modern educational technique was discovered to answer a need and has been used to achieve certain social aims. We can appreciate the technique and use it to serve our children's best interests; but should not idealize or even accept certain concepts and values that are associated with it today!

The growth of a strong middle class is attended by the ideal of an aggressive individualistic human being. "The self-made man," the "rugged individual," are the winners in the highly competitive environment of middle class life. The middle class, once established, has leisure to seek the "good things of life," not only good food, clothing and shelter, but music, art, dancing and other forms of self-expression. It wants CULTURE to enjoy and for purposes of class distinction. It honors those who are cultured, because they are aristocratic.

FUEL FOR LEARNING
The middle class not only wants "The Best" for its children but demands that they excel. Progressive Education was invented to serve these wishes! It has found that the

best fuel for learning is interest. It has realized that individual attention can bring out hidden talents in children. It has discovered that children grow strong if they help themselves. It has learned the value of an enriched curriculum. Moreover it has eliminated much useless study and drill. It has shown us that real life situations and actual experience best serve to develop an individual fitted to cope with adult life.

To make such revolutionary discoveries, the enlightened educator turned to psychology. He observed and compared so that he could determine what was natural to each age in our society. He studied Freud and others to grasp the facts of family relationships, the inner springs and motivations of the individual.

STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS
Not only the middle class, but the free people of Soviet Russia and the American workers, too, value the individual highly. But to the middle class, on the whole, it is only themselves, or people closely connected with them, that have importance, whereas we believe all men are created equal, and each man's happiness is equally important.

Progressive Education can serve to develop highly selfish individuals or socially conscious ones. It can develop selfishness and greediness,

FREE CHINESE WORKERS
THANK THE CIO

CIO MEMBERS HAVE MADE POSSIBLE
MEDICAL SUPPLIES... FOOD SUPPLIES
CIVILIAN RELIEF
SMUGGLING OF SKILLED WORKERS FROM OCCUPIED TO FREE CHINA

GIVE ONE HOUR'S PAY A MONTH THROUGH THE NATIONAL CIO COMMITTEE FOR AMERICAN AND ALLIED WAR RELIEF

Union Leaders Back Browder Meeting

New York laborites who want to cut through the confusion created by John L. Lewis and his defeatist policies should make the Friday night meeting at which Earl Browder will speak here a "must" on their personal datebooks, William Albertson and Max Perlow, union leaders, said yesterday.

Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, will address a mass meeting of unionists at Manhattan Center, 34th St. and 8th Ave.

He will discuss recent developments among miners, auto workers, and a number of other major unions and the many new problems facing the labor movement in the drive for victory over fascism. There will be a discussion period in which Browder will answer questions from the floor.

"The opportunity to hear Browder on these important questions is one every unionist should try to take advantage of," said Albertson, general organizer of Local 16, Hotel and Restaurant Employees, AFL.

"During the past period, unionists of all affiliations have learned that Browder is an outstanding authority on the role of labor in this people's war, a man whose profound understanding of the questions of war economy cuts through the confusion of defeatists, like Lewis, and others who would like to see chaos on the home front."

"Today, when we are on the eve of the offensive in Europe, we recognize that it is more important than ever for us to get solid understanding on labor's relationship to the administration, to expose the John L. Lewis who try to break through activities which guarantee the application of the President's war program."

"Browder's speech Friday night should go far to helping us achieve these aims."

Lewis' attempts to mislead American labor by exploiting grievances to fight the war makes attendance at the Browder meeting a "must," said Perlow, manager of Local 78B, United Furniture Workers, CIO.

"The issues must be clarified," he asserted. "The workers must learn that Lewis is not out to improve their conditions but to fight against the war to kill the War Labor Board, a very important instrument for the labor movement, to knife the whole stabilization program."

"Earl Browder can do a great

Hudson Meeting Called Off

A meeting of AFL members which was to have been held tomorrow with Roy Hudson, member of the Communist Party National Committee, has been called off. It was announced today.

Those who were to have attended are being urged to attend the meeting Friday night at Manhattan Center at which Earl Browder, general secretary of the Party, will discuss the main questions facing labor.

deal to bring clarity to New York unionists. His book, "Victory—And After," which was read by thousands of New Yorkers, established him as an authority on questions of production, the fight against defeatists, and the whole drive for victory. I am urging every unionist that I know to attend the meeting, confident that through hearing Browder, we will be better able to meet our responsibilities in the struggle to smash fascism."

Plymouth Local Urges 'Hit Axis Now'

(Special to the Daily Worker)
DETROIT, May 11.—Stating that the courage and skill of the American and British soldiers in Africa have demonstrated their ability to take the offensive against the Axis powers in Europe, the leading editorial of the May issue of the "Beacon," official organ of Plymouth Local 31, UAW-CIO, calls for the immediate invasion of Europe.

"An immediate invasion of the European continent," says the editorial, "will expose the forces of appeasement within the ranks of government, business and labor." It strikes out at the disruptive forces within the UAW-CIO when it says, "We in the ranks of labor have a special responsibility in exposing the enemies within our own union who profess to be the only defenders of labor but who, at the same time, very skillfully attack President Roosevelt, Philip Murray and the leadership of our union." It defines those anti-war forces within the union as those who pose as "super-militants."

"Postponing the European invasion will give greater encouragement to the appeasement forces in this country and will promote chaos on the domestic front and undermine the decisions of the Casablanca Conference," it concludes.

WLB Defers Step On Equal Pay

(Special to the Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, May 10.—Until there's an interpretation of President Roosevelt's April 8 order, the National War Labor Board won't grant equal pay for equal work for women. The board has decided it has no power to grant such adjustments until Economic Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes clarifies the "hold-the-line" order. It has therefore deferred action on a joint company-union request until this point is cleared up. Requests for eliminating other wage inequalities are also held up waiting the same clarification.

Bolivia President Inspects Plane Plants

BUFFALO, May 11 (UP)—President Enrique Penaranda of Bolivia arrived here today to inspect airplane plants of Curtiss-Wright and Bell Aircraft Corporations.

New Union-GE Contract Guards Incentive Rates

By Dorothy Loeb

Important safeguards covering piece rate pay have just been established by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, in a new contract with the powerful General Electric Co.

Provisions in the pact make it harder for management to put through rate cuts.

Traditional management practices of slashing job rates once increased production was achieved have constituted a main obstacle in the path of full application of incentive schemes for maximum production up to now.

Safeguards won by the UE will directly affect from 30,000 to 40,000 GE employees in many parts of the country who are paid on piece rates.

The gains are principally important because they clear the way for a more effective contribution to the war by removing certain fears about rate cuts which might result from production increases.

INCENTIVE PLANS
They are important beyond this because they may facilitate the introduction of production-boosting, war-supporting incentive schemes in other industries where trade unionists have hesitated to tackle them because difficulties of the past were uppermost in their minds.

At the same time, even apart from the win-the-war production possibilities inherent in these gains, the safeguards represent protection for piece-rate workers, never before gained from a corporation of the type of General Electric.

The gains represent the first important modification of management's right to change rates due to job changes and hence, furnish protection which will be of value long after peace has been won.

The contract provides that there will be no change in standard piece prices except where there is a change in method, and, further, that when a change in method is made any price adjustment that may follow will affect only the express portion of the job that is changed, leaving prices on the unchanged portion untouched.

SAME HOURLY PAY
Where the change in method does not change the job value, the company agrees that the same hourly earnings shall be paid for the same effort on the old job.

Other important gains won in the contract, which settles all questions except a general wage increase, include a full maintenance of membership clause and check-off of union dues and initiation, arbitration of all points not settled by direct negotiations, safeguards on job transfers, special pay protection for those on new jobs and provisions affecting women workers. The general wage increase is still under discussion.

Three important gains were won for women employees, now approaching 50 per cent of GE's total personnel. They are:

1. Upgrading wherever possible and of all women at their highest skill.
2. Equal pay for equal work.
3. Guarantee that when a man's job is broken down, no woman worker shall receive less than the lowest job rate paid a man on it before the break down.

Byrnes Rules Pay Adjustment For Cannery
WASHINGTON, May 11 (UP)—Economic Director James F. Byrnes today issued a directive to the War Labor Board permitting an adjustment of wages paid by cannery and other processors of seasonal and perishable food.

The directive, Byrnes' office said, was designed "to prevent loss of perishable foodstuffs which might have occurred if the food processing industries were unable to secure an adequate supply of seasonal labor during the coming summer and fall."

The directive limited the wage adjustments to correction of substandard wage conditions, the maintenance of intra-plant differentials and restoration of "the customary relationship between wages in the food processing industries and wages paid to labor engaged in agriculture."

Union negotiations, led by Walter

F. Reuther, vice-president and GM department director of the UAW-CIO, asked that the fund "be equal in size to GM's existing post-war corporate rehabilitation fund."

Reuther and his associates also demanded increased payments in lieu of vacations during 1943 and

the corporation's support "in working out industry-wide stabilization agreements on the basis of equal pay for equal work." They asked that vacation allowances be computed on the basis of 40 hours pay for six months' seniority, 80 hours pay for three years and 120 hours pay for five years.

UE Assails Chaos in Tool Output

(Continued from Page 1)

ally needed war production components seven types of machine tools, including surface broaching machines, planners, thread milling machines, cylindrical grinding machines and precision boring machines.

What has happened is simply that there has been far too much production of certain kinds of machine tools and not enough of others. The same chaos is reflected in the orders of individual companies.

There is one important machine tool company in a certain line which will require 46 months to get back on schedule to catch up with the backlog of orders. In the same line, there is another company that has no orders at all.

Russ Nixon, Washington representative of the UE, summed up the situation as follows:

Machine tool orders have been grossly inflated beyond the actual needs of war production. Many manufacturers have ordered government financed machine tools beyond their actual needs with the expectation of purchasing these tools after the war at bargain prices. "On the other hand, we are manufacturing certain new machine tools while vast numbers of the very same tools are lying idle in the plants of the nation. This means a totally unnecessary and wasteful expenditure of vitally needed resources of material, manpower and productive facilities."

65 PER CENT OF CAPACITY
The UE estimates that the machine tool industry as a whole is working less than 65 per cent of capacity.

And it points out further that the machine tools now in the nation's war production factories are being utilized at only about 50 per cent of capacity.

At the conference of UE locals in the machine tool industry, which was held here recently, there was complete agreement that production of machine tools must be curtailed.

"What the union asked for was a 'coordinated plan for conversion' by analyzing facilities in the industry available for other war production and putting these facilities together with the needs of the war program."

The UE asked for cancelling new orders where machine tools are now available. It asked that lists of machine tools being ordered be given to the labor movement and to labor-management committees in war plants so that unions can check on the necessity for these tools.

The UE proposes that the unions should be given the right to list machine tools now in plants as another guarantee against unnecessary production.

One of the most important union suggestions was that existing orders for machine tools be re-allocated so that deliveries can be made on schedule and so that one company should not have huge backlogs of orders while others are hardly producing at all.

These proposals were submitted to Charles E. Wilson, Executive Vice-Chairman of WPA, to George H. Johnson, Chief of the WPA machine tools division and to War Department officials, that there will be a curtailment of machine tool production is certain.

What the UE is trying to assure is that there will be prompt conversion without prolonged idleness for men and machines.

"Looking for PRODUCTION NEWS?"
Don't miss Geo. Morris' Labor News on Page 5.
A regular D.W. feature.

Union Asks Post-War GM Security Fund

DETROIT, May 11 (UP)—A Labor Security Fund to help unemployed General Motors workers, including discharged servicemen, after the war, was demanded today by the United Automobile Workers (CIO) at the reopening of contract negotiations with the corporation.

Union negotiations, led by Walter F. Reuther, vice-president and GM department director of the UAW-CIO, asked that the fund "be equal in size to GM's existing post-war corporate rehabilitation fund."

Reuther and his associates also demanded increased payments in lieu of vacations during 1943 and

Yanks in West; Giants, Brooks Start at Home

By Bill Mardo
(From the Sick Bed)

"Show me, I'm from Missouri," is typical of the attitude that is being displayed by the Western baseball fans, as the league-leading Yankees prepared to start their road tour today against the Chicago White Sox.

Diamond fans west of the East River have yet to be convinced that the McCarthymen are "sure things"—that they will run off with the race as is usually their wont. Indeed, the Chicago and St. Louis partisans are hopefully anticipating a Yankee crackup during their Western invasion, pointing to the lame arm injuries of Maurus Russo and Marv Bruer which left them hospitalized in New York.

The anti-Yankee sentiment is loud in their belief that the Bronx infield has yet to be put to the acid test—that the opposition offered in the East by Boston and Philadelphia was no real yardstick as to the abilities of the Bombers' guardians of the inner pastures. . . .

But the facts are always more enlightening than wishful thinking—and the facts lead us to believe that the New Yorkers will be kicking their dust into the faces of their foes in the same convincing way they did in '42. The Bronxites are leading the league in the all-important department of round-trippers, having already chalked up eight pay-dirt clouts as compared to the one of the other clubs combined! That the boys are hitting when it counts is proven by the figures showing that five of the Yankee batters came with men on the base paths.

In winning 13 of their 16 games thus far, McCarthy's club has shown enough to warrant the prediction that their lead isn't in too great jeopardy. Not the Yankees of old (and what team is at its usual standard?) but nevertheless, classy enough to come through with their nose in front.

Completely unlike the American League race, the N. L. pennant fight shapes up as a real knock-down-drag-out-affair. Despite the close competition between the Cardinals and Dodgers for first place supremacy, no one team has indicated a clearly established reputation as the "it" club. . . .

The seventh place Cubs knocked off the third place Reds in last Sunday's double-header. Pittsburgh flattened the Cubs five times, and Cincinnati the Pirates on four different occasions. . . . Boston held Brooklyn even in their four-game series—and the Cardinals have dropped three encounters to both the Reds and Chicago Clubs. . . . Which, to prove a point, proves it!

And so this week's inter-sectional competition should for the first time give us a line as to where the strength lies in the National League. We wait with bated breath. . . .

Kate Smith Angling For Pro Grid Team

CHICAGO. — Elmer Layden, commissioner of professional football, said today that reports Ted Collins, manager of radio star Kate Smith, was negotiating for the purchase of the Cleveland Rams in the National Football League had not been brought officially to his attention.

Tomorrow!

CALLING ALL FRIENDS OF REPUBLICAN SPAIN

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DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1943

Dodgers Start 5:30 P.M. Today; Giants vs. Cubs; Yanks Play White Sox

To start the first inter-sectional series of the season the Dodgers and Giants entertain the Pirates and Cubs respectively at Ebbets Field and the Polo Grounds. The Giants start at 3 P.M. but the Dodger game will be a twilight affair which will begin at 5:30 P.M.

Out West the league-leading Yankees take on the Chicago White Sox in the first game of the western trip. On the mound for the McCarthymen will be Ernie Bonham who will be running for his fourth consecutive victory without a defeat.

the Roundup

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, May 11 (UP). — Georges Andre, one of the greatest French athletes, was killed in action fighting in the Corps d'Afrique alongside the Americans in the assault on Mateur, it was revealed today.

Andre, a lieutenant in the French air corps in World War I, volunteered as a bomber pilot at the outbreak of the current conflict, but he was turned down because of his age. When France fell, however, he went to North Africa where he joined the Corps d'Afrique, which is open to all men who want to fight, regardless of their age or health.

Andre had been a brilliant rugby player, taking part in matches against teams from South Africa and Great Britain, a champion swimmer, an outstanding amateur boxer, fencer, and cyclist, and a consistently top contender in Olympic track and field competition.

Andre represented France at the Olympics in London, in 1908, Stockholm, in 1912, and at Antwerp in 1920.

WASHINGTON. — The federal communications commission today gave permission to the Western Union Telegraph Co. to furnish play-by-play description of baseball games to the armed forces in the South Pacific war zone. The baseball broadcasts are to be transmitted through station KWID on the Pacific coast.

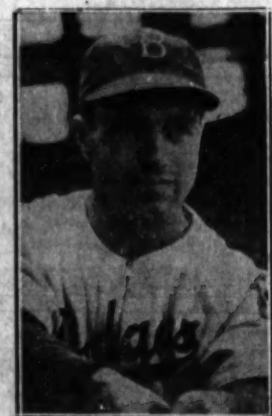
A thousand service men will be guests of the New York Black Cubans and the New York Black Yankees Sunday at Yankee Stadium when those clubs open the Negro National League season locally in a double-header. It is planned to admit that number or more to every Negro National League twin bill at the Stadium during the current season.

CHICAGO. — The Navy is giving only one-season contracts to its big league baseball players at Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

"We have some great players there this year, but we're going to break up the team," said Capt. R. M. Emmet, commanding officer, in a speech at the Union League Club. "There's Johnny Mize on first base. He always has been one of my favorites. But next season I expect he'll be playing in New Caledonia—or even better, on the plains of Italy."

WASHINGTON. — The War Department announced today that Lieut. Thomas H. Borders of Birmingham, Ala., a member of the University of Alabama, 1938 Rose Bowl football team, was missing in action in North Africa.

Of Caliphs and Warriors..



DOLF CAMILLI



JOSH GIBSON



BUCKY WALTERS

By LEE FORSTER

ONCE upon a time in a city in the East—yclept Philadelphia—there dwelt a band of athletes known to all as the "Phutle Phils." A sorry flock, these Phils. For each year—come spring—and the search for the holy pennant, the Phils were seized upon by other warrior bands, by name, Dodgers, Giants, Braves, Cubs, Pirates, Reds and Cards, and cast to the depths of the league.

Then it came to pass that a powerful warrior entered into the camp of the Phils. He was the pitcher Kirby Higbe, he of the speedy curves and great control. There was joy in Philly hearts and many more did come and watch them battle in the field. And this Higbe pitched right merrily and well. But the Caliph, Gerry Nugent, ruler of the Phils, wished for lucre and material things. So when the Caliph of the Dodgers—one Larry MacPhail by name—did come and make big talk of money, the Caliph Nugent could not say him "nay."

There was mourning in the bars and inns of Philadelphia. This Higbe, loyal to the Caliph MacPhail, did win 22 games and lost but nine; and the Dodgers rode proudly home, the sacred pennant proudly waving in their park.

But lo! Another warrior had come. One Dolf Camilli. He bore a lusty mace and he swung it right powerfully and hard.

The Caliph of Flatbush saw how great this warrior had become and he was envious. "I will have Camilli ere the day is done," quoth he. So bearing his gifts of

greenbacks and of gold, he mounted his trusty charger and came to Philadelphia, prepared to bargain. Then Nugent rubbed his hands and took the gold and greenbacks—and Camilli followed his new master. Alas! he did well in Flatbush.

And in like manner were sold by the Caliph Nugent pitchers Walters, Melton and Passeau; first baseman Nick Eiten, and many other warriors tried, and true who lend their brawn to other bands in search of the holy pennant.

Oh, blind and covetous Caliph Nugent! Sold thy warriors—sold thy strength.

So they lay throughout the seasons held in evil thrall. But then the mighty masters of the league took pity on their plight. They cast forth the Caliph Nugent—bought the franchise—and sold it to a young and willing Caliph—one William Cox by name.

Perhaps the story will have a happy ending.

Let Caliph Cox but look to other bands—to those brave warriors of the Negro teams; to Josh, surnamed Gibson, mighty batsman, wielder of the club which smote five and seventy home runs; or Willie Wells, short-stop without peer; these mighty bearers of the athletes' badge await the call to join the fray. Be wise, oh Caliph of the Phillies. And one more moral before we close: Do not sell all your players for money. They will haunt you with their might—they will grind you in dust. Learn, oh my children. Money ain't everything!

Greek Population Awaits Allied Invasion of Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

rior of that struggle fled into the hills, and carried on in the tradition of the long battles of previous centuries with the Turkish and Bulgarian overlords.

It is also not surprising since the condition of the Greek people is one of the most miserable of all the peoples under Hitler's heel.

In the last issue of New Masses, the editor of the Greek-American Tribune, Demetrios Christophorides, with whom I have spoken, gives some figures on the utter destitution of the Greek people under Hitler.

He cites a report, dated May 21, 1942, prepared by well-known Greek economists and physicians which says that whereas in pre-war times the per capita consumption of bread was 211 kilograms, or about 500 pounds, in the last year it was about 150 pounds.

The result has been literal starvation for the masses, while vast

quantities of wheat, olive oil, and meat are being taken out of the country for Germany and Italy.

The result has been guerrilla warfare on a large scale and a political ferment, especially in the Greek army, both in the hills and in Egypt that is one of the most remarkable passages of the war.

GREEK UNITY

All public political parties are reported to be united inside of Greece in a United Front of Liberation. This United Front has publicly announced that it considers the present Greek government-in-exile in London and Cairo as strictly provisional.

As soon as part of Greece is liberated, according to Christophorides, the United Front proposes a coalition government. It does not oppose the participation of the present Greek government-in-exile as a "representative of the royal interests" but it will not give that government the War Ministry or the Ministry of the Interior.

For the future, it proposes a plebiscite to be supervised by representatives of Britain, the USSR, and the United States. No member of the dynasty now ruling in London shall be permitted to return to Greece until the plebiscite is over and the results announced.

The reason for this hostility to the dynasty dates from the 4th of August, 1936. That was the fatal day in modern Greek history when King George (now in Cairo) turned over the government to the fascist dictator, Metaxas.

It was under Metaxas' rule that trade unions were abolished, and the Communist leaders, with their wide influence among the tobacco workers of Salonica, and the seamen, were arrested. Greek democrats never forget

that it was the Metaxas regime which undermined the resistance of the nation, placed pro-fascists in the very highest places and made possible the penetration of the country by German agents.

PRO-FASCIST INTRIGUE

The government-in-exile continues to be the arena of a sharp struggle. The pro-fascist forces were apparently led, until recently by a certain P. Canellopoulos.

He was admitted into the government-in-exile as vice-president and minister of national defense last summer, apparently, but immediately became the target of the democratic forces.

Canellopoulos attempted to square himself with the democratic elements by removing a few of the fascist officers who still retained their comic-opera positions in exile. But he was finally forced to resign, and a substantial democratization of the government-in-exile has recently taken place.

But while liberal figures have taken important positions in the government, no real cleansing has yet taken place of the diplomatic service which is riddled with Metaxas men.

TEMPER OF PEOPLE

Evidence of the intense feeling of the army officers, many of them with families back in Greece, is contained in a memorandum which the Central Committee of the Anti-Fascist Military Organization sent to the government-in-exile last October.

The memorandum has come to me through various sources, and if you read it, you get perhaps the best picture of the temper of the Greek people as the day of liberation approaches.

"ANTI-FASCIST"
(Organ of the Central Committee of the Anti-Fascist Military Organization.)

October, 1942

To the Vice-President of the Government, Mr. P. Canellopoulos:

"In expectation of your visit amongst us," say the officers, "we avail ourselves of the opportunity to manifest the true feeling of the Army towards you."

"The Army denounces you for the fact that you have behaved as the worst demagogue, and that you conduct yourself politically in the most reactionary manner for the people's cause."

"We never had a doubt about your anti-popular views, which were taking shape in the constitutional plan that you submitted to the King in 1937."

"Your exile during the period of dictatorship and your voluntary enrollment in the Army in Albania (Greek-Italian War) did not fool

THE LOWDOWN-

In Which Bill and I Learn the Fine and 'Manly' Art of Bowling

NAT LOW

At about noon yesterday this department received a call from Bill Mardo's wife. It went like this. "Nat, I am calling for Bill. Something terrible has happened to him. He's in bed screaming and moaning. He says he's going to die, that I should get him an ambulance. What's the matter with him? I don't know, he says he's got terrible pains all over, that he is a cripple, that he won't ever walk again. . . . It's awful. He says he won't come to work tomorrow, or the day after or the day after that. . . ."

An hour before that I had come from my own doctor and the good man had told me that I would live—but that it would be a very painful process.

Such is the case with two rugged sports writers after a session at a local bowling alley with those cannon-balls men are crazy enough to throw down the alley. It was an experience fraught with danger and menace for two guys who haven't flexed a muscle (?) in years.

It wasn't my idea, visiting the alley. Some provocateur on the paper suggested we try it. He said something about it being the great American sport—that millions of people are bowling and similar little lies.

Having nothing better to do at the moment Bill and I decided to take a fling at the thing. It will be the last thing we will do for many weeks to come. My doc says it will be three weeks before I can even straighten my back out. Of course, my doc is slightly on the optimistic side, but I'm hoping I'll be up and around before July 4th.

Bowling's a nice sport if you like ripped and torn thumbs, sprained backs and twisted ligaments. But if you are the hardy type—like Bill and myself—you will overcome these minor details and really have a good time.

Mardo and I bowled three games—in succession too—and after the night was over even the manager of the joint had to admit he had rarely seen bowlers with our skill and prowess. Indeed, neither had we.

Bill for instance has the levelled jump shot you ever saw. That is to say, Bill doesn't jump, the ball does. Not once but three or four times before it runs into the gutter and almost, but not quite, knocks down a pin by the very force of the breeze which the ball stirs up. And Bill's "English" or spin ball is something to shout about. On one of these curve balls (Carl Hubbell would be envious of it) some poor unsuspecting man of sixty who was gleefully marking up a strike for himself on his score card on an alley eight removed from our's, was promptly knocked flatter than the famous pancake when the ball hit him flush behind the ear. While the manager was feverishly working to bring the poor rent to, our Bill was sheepishly explaining to the man's friends: "Put a little TOO much twist on that one."

But the curve ball is not the last of Bill's achievements. He can "pull the string" down the middle with an accuracy which would make even Falcoro turn green with envy. To illustrate. In one game Bill had the misfortune of getting a "split." With the pins some nine inches apart and the ball exactly eight inches in diameter, it took unerring aim and marvelous control for our Bill to whistle that ball clean between both pins. It was an exhibition for the ages.

My extreme modesty and bashfulness prevent me from relating here the exploits of my own games. Suffice to say that my consummate skill is not inferior to Bill's. It would be difficult indeed to separate and classify our various talents on the alley.

I was troubled at first by the weight of the ball which, undoubtedly, was planted by somebody trying very hard to embarrass me. And I categorically and for all time refute the heinous falsehood that I was unable to lift the ball out of the rack. I did lift it—it took some hours, of course—but what can one expect in these days of food rationing, Superman?

Besides, I have been troubled with headaches these past few days and have not been my normal, rugged self.

Our scores were in the upper brackets. That is, mine were. If I recall correctly, Bill did alright too. In the first game he hit 78, jumped sharply to 81 in the second and then fell off a slightly sub-par 72 in his final fling. You must understand, of course, that by his last game our Bill was already bored with the whole thing and the apparent ease with which he was knocking down the pins alone. And slightly tired. Just slightly. I wasn't sure, what with my headaches and the dense smoke in the place, but that looked suspiciously like a tongue hanging out of our Bill's mouth towards the end of the evening. I shan't embarrass our colleague and co-bowler by publishing, for all to see, the scores of my games. This would be a needless waste of time and space—and besides, I have no desire at all to put my colleague Mardo in an unfavorable light.

It must be said, in conclusion, that it was a very enjoyable and pleasant evening we spent that night. Bowling is indeed a great and spirited sport.

"But doctor, oh doctor, when will the pains go away?"

us as to your inner political and social predilections.

"We did not denounce you, however, immediately upon your arrival here (Middle East), because we wanted to see you uncovered, and stripped thoroughly by your own actions, in order that those few who, perchance, believed in your words, might be convinced that you are but a plain demagogue."

"As soon as you arrived here (in the Middle East), you befriended the democrats and pledged a radical purge of the Army and the Government of the agents of the regime of Aug. 4, 1936."

"After having leaned on these elements in the beginning, as soon as you perceived that the latter would not become instruments of your anti-popular policies, you decided to come out in the open."

"You threw all your weight in the balance to support the open followers, collaborators and continuators of the regime of August 4, which is responsible for our enslavement—such people as Sakellariou (Admiral Sakellariou), Maraveas, Lengheri, Nicolaidis, Nicoloudes, Kontomietros, et al., and their apprentices—whom you entrusted without hesitation with the direct command of our armed forces."

"Thus, you are consciously endeavoring to turn the little victory which our Army attained last May, after a hard struggle, into a defeat placing all these people (mentioned above) in positions even more decisive than the ones held previously."

"For all that, the contrast between your deeds and your words, your effort to fool the Greek people, that you may be able tomorrow (sometime in the future) to hold them enslaved to fascism, WE DENOUNCE YOU."

"We denounce you before the Greek people for your anti-popular policies."

"We denounce you to the international anti-fascist society as the most dangerous element, as one who is slyly working against the interests of the anti-fascist society which are closely connected with the present war."

"The Anti-Fascist Military Organization, with its two memoranda invited you in time to change your policies which are inconsistent with the objectives of the International

PERSONAL
KEENE: AM ILL IN U. S. Naval Hospital, Philadelphia. Write Quick. Recover.

The POLITICAL SCENE

The Real Goal

By Milton Howard

Facts on the War Economy

By Labor Research Association

LABOR AND THE NATION'S FOOD

If this nation's food production in 1943 falls below last year's output, as is now predicted, it will mean a needless lowering of living standards. Such a decline might serve as an excuse for limiting lend-lease food shipments desperately needed by our Allies.

Congress, under pressure from the so-called "farm bloc," has thus far refused to put agriculture on an all-out wartime basis.

As passed by the House, the Agricultural Appropriations Bill includes nothing for the Farm Security Administration, which has done much and could do more for increasing production on small farms. It sharply reduces the funds for soil conservation payments to farmers. It allows nothing for incentive payments or subsidies to stimulate farm production. Such subsidies are considered necessary if farm costs are to be covered without increasing the cost of living. (Since these subsidies have been refused by Congress they are apparently now to be given to processors through administrative act of OPA with funds from the Reconstruction Finance Corp.)

The Agricultural Appropriations Bill is now before the Senate. Working farmers' organizations, along with the CIO and other labor groups, are urging all who understand the need for war mobilization of agriculture to put the issue before their Senators in Washington.

"HOARDING" FARM LABOR

Much is said of farm labor shortages as holding back production. But on a broad nationwide scale there is no serious farm labor shortage. The country includes farming areas of severe labor shortages and other districts where the farmers and farm wage workers are not fully employed.

Farm labor has been most conspicuously "hoarded" in the South. Cotton and tobacco farms use nearly a third (about 30 per cent) of the total man-hours devoted to the total crop production of the United States. Existing reserves of cotton and tobacco would meet every need for these commodities for two years to come.

But under 1943 production goals, 1,024,000,000 man-hours of work on the farm will be misapplied to cotton and 308,000,000 to tobacco.

WHERE SHORTAGES EXIST

During 1942, the total farm population showed a net loss of some 1,237,000 persons. Obviously this has created difficulties for those requiring help on the farm.

In Kansas, for example, the total number of farm workers has been reckoned as only 46 per cent of normal. A year ago the number was 67 per cent of normal.

To meet shortages in Indiana, rural schools eliminated all vacations and are closing early. Children are even excused from school attendance if they can show bona fide farm employment.

Similar action is being taken in other states. And the U. S. Children's Bureau and the National Child Labor Committee warn that employment of boys and girls under 18 requires special safeguards.

FREEING FARM WORKERS

Freeing all farm labor where it is now obviously will not solve the problem. But voluntary shifting of farm labor from one region to another is definitely discouraged by recent orders of the War Manpower Commission.

And freeing of farm labor is what poll-tax Congressmen are trying to write into law through the Bankhead-Johnson farm deferment bill (S. 720) and its companion House bill (H.R. 1728). These measures (still under consideration) provide that no farm worker may move from his job without the consent of his local draft board. But in the South many local draft boards are under the control of big cotton planters, the very ones who are most interested in hoarding labor.

Through its legislative representative, the CIO has urged the President to demand the enactment of a bill that would "make possible an adequate program for mobilizing farm labor."

Instead of wasting "government money on a program to freeze chaotic conditions of shortages in some areas, surpluses in others," a realistic war program would "provide the necessary labor by guaranteeing adequate wage and living standards, and the necessary machinery for farm labor migration," the CIO pointed out. Such a program would "provide the labor without subjecting American workers to virtual enslavement by county officials and plantation owners."

IMPORTING LABOR

The new Farm Mobilization Act (H.R. 96), signed by the President on April 30, does not solve this problem. Disregarding the work previously done by the Farm Security Administration toward mobilizing farm labor, this Act places responsibility upon the State Extension services for a U. S. Crop Corps of 3,500,000 workers.

These extension services, although working under the general direction of the Department of Agriculture, are closely tied in with the American Farm Bureau Federation, which in many states is definitely anti-labor.

Instead of appropriating \$85,000,000 for providing farm labor, as recommended by President Roosevelt, Congress reduced the amount to \$26,100,000. Emphasis is placed on increased importation of farm labor from other countries (Mexico, Jamaica and the Bahamas).

This new law expressly forbids the setting of minimum conditions for the newly recruited farm labor, unless standards are called for by agreement with a foreign government. (It does not rescind the agreement on labor standards made last year with Mexico.) The reactionary character of this legislation is also indicated by the provision that none of the funds may be used to regulate minimum wages or housing standards, to regulate hours of work, "or to impose or enforce collective-bargaining requirements or union membership." (Congressional Record, April 16, 1943.)

Daily Worker

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1943



Franco 'Peace' Proposal

HITLER'S "peace" trick, of which Stalin warned the United Nations, is making its appearance in many countries and in many disguises.

Franco, in Spain, has just appealed for "peace" on the ground that neither side can win anyway. At the same time, Franco tries to break Britain and America away from the Soviet Union by "menace of communism" propaganda. Which means that Franco is trying to help Hitler regain the military advantage which the United Nations unity has robbed him of.

For if Hitler is "stalemated" now against the American-Soviet-British alliance, he might be superior to these countries if they were separated from each other. Franco's "peace" is not only an effort to save Hitler from the Second Front; it is also an attempt to cut America's throat.

Timed with the Franco trick is the Social-Democratic propaganda against the Soviet Union in all countries. Swedish Socialists are praising the Finnish Socialists for working with Germany. At the same time, Swedish Socialists help Berlin by hinting of a "separate peace" between Germany and the Soviet Union. Their idea is to help Hitler break the United Nations unity.

In the United States the Socialist cliques around Dubinsky and the "New Leader" try to poison American-Soviet cooperation with the Alter-Ehrlich hoax. Norman Thomas repeatedly warns that a Hitler defeat will bring "Stalin's triumph."

Franco, incidentally, not only acts as mouthpiece for Berlin. He also demands for Spain "a post which corresponds to her history." This is a demand for the Spanish fascist conquest and control of all of Latin America.

The Spanish fascist and the anti-Soviet elements among the Social-Democrats are singing the same hate-Russia tune.

The answer? Routing the Soviet-baiters and the speedy invasion of Europe.

The Woll-Lewis Axis

THE notorious Matthew Woll of Civic Federation "fame" has joined forces with the America Firster John L. Lewis in challenging labor's support of the war and our war administration.

Precisely in the same manner as Lewis, Woll tries to justify the strike of the miners on the false charge that the War Labor Board is stacked against labor.

There is no question that all of labor supports the demands of the miners for increased pay. But Woll is encouraging Lewis to go ahead and call a new strike against the national war effort by assuring him support from leading AFL circles.

His attack on WLB is not one that aims at strengthening it through correction of those shortcomings that have hampered wage stabilization. On the contrary, the nature of the attack is such as to join forces with anti-labor, defeatist elements who want to destroy the Board and all economic controls.

The sole alternative to the War Labor Board in the present situation is economic chaos and a resumption of industrial strife. National unity would be destroyed. Inflation would be inevitable, with the working class the chief sufferer.

Only those who are indifferent to the outcome of the war can contemplate such an alternative.

Woll's charge that the President's order has "emasculated" the War Labor Board is false. The President himself is reported to have informed a labor delegation that the WLB has misinterpreted his order on the issue of wage inequalities. Certainly, the

labor movement can, and will, clear up this misinterpretation whether the WLB or Stabilization Director Byrnes is responsible for it.

The latest report of WLB that wage increases have not resulted in increased prices gives additional support to labor in its advocacy of a flexible wage adjustment policy. It exposes the nonsense that increased wages are responsible for inflation.

Labor must throw all support behind the wage stabilization program, urging that it include adjustment of wage inequalities, and behind the price roll-back order of the President.

Woll is obviously also preparing the ground for bringing Lewis into the AFL. This would strengthen the defeatist, anti-FDR clique within the AFL leadership. This clique, centering around Bill Hutcheson of the Carpenters and Woll, has prevented the AFL from playing a consistent all-out war role. It has obstructed union labor action, both on an international and a national scale. It has thrown a monkeywrench into AFL-CIO unity negotiations and has obstructed united activity on vital legislative matters.

Yet Woll has the gall to speak about labor unity!

The kind of unity he wants is further revealed by his remark that a "united" labor movement "would see to it that the Communist question in its ranks is solved."

To the red-baiter and disrupter Woll anyone who is progressive, anyone who is for U.S.-U.S.S.R. friendship, anyone who supports the administration's economic stabilization policy is a "communist." His kind of unity is one in which the reactionary Republican Hutcheson-Woll-Lewis axis would dictate to the entire labor movement. The consequences of such "unity" to the nation and to labor would be disastrous.

The AFL membership and all patriotic leaders of labor will repudiate the Woll-Lewis conspiracy against the national war effort. The true sentiment of the AFL membership must make itself felt in the Executive Council of that organization at its coming meeting May 18.

Following Up Tunisia

"WHY is it that you continue to press for the second front?" is sometimes asked of the Daily Worker. "Is it not taken for granted everywhere that a firm decision for the western invasion of Europe was made at Casablanca?"

A front-page article by a Mr. Bert Andrews in yesterday's New York Herald Tribune would have us believe that our whole military strategy in the fight against Hitler is still debatable.

The whole business of the "next moves" is presented as though there is doubt in the Anglo-American camp as to whether the advantages won in Tunisia should be followed up. There is talk of perhaps "sitting tight in Africa," about the possibility of only giving aid to the Soviet Union and nothing else, of concentrating everything on an island-to-island warfare in the Pacific.

Some people will say, we know, that such an announcement of hesitation about our major military plans is very good stuff to befuddle the enemy. It is nothing of the sort. Its effect will be rather, to befuddle and disorganize the American people no matter what the purpose may be.

The responsibility for assuring the second front still rests with the people. It is our obligation to back the Commander-in-Chief in what is his pledged policy. It is our duty to intensify the output of war production, now that Tunisian success has made more ready the "springboard" for European invasion to which Prime Minister Churchill referred last winter.

The appearance of the film "Mission to Moscow" has created a crisis in the ranks of the anti-Soviet professionals.

With dismay they see the possibility that their profession will no longer have any earning power; their specialized skills in fomenting disunity between America and the Soviet Union will be obsolete. With great sensitivity, they feel the undercurrent, seething fear of the Hoover and Hearst forces in America in the face of the American-Soviet collaboration against the common enemy. In the steady development of this collaboration, the United States embarks upon a new era in its history, an era marked by the decline of the greatest lie invented by the anti-democratic forces of the modern world, the lie of the "menace of communism."

With this lie, Hitler nearly conquered the world. With this lie, he still hopes to save himself from the military blows of the United States until the time he will be in a better position to turn his full fury upon the United States.

"MISSION TO MOSCOW" therefore strikes like a hot iron at the vitals of every Munich-minded, every pro-Hitler, pro-negotiated peace force in the nation. It compels a census of consciences, a reversal of all former Munichist thinking. It restores the public thinking of America to the solid highway along which lies its military victory over Hitler and its democratic future.

For the viewpoint of the film is nothing startling: That Hitler's Fifth Column inside the Soviet Union consisted of the Trotskyite-Bukharin gang which, starting out as an "opposition" to the construction of a Socialist economy, had degenerated into a spying, sabotage auxiliary of Nazi Germany, also an enemy of Socialism in the USSR.

And, that Chamberlain's Munichism, by swallowing Hitler's "menace of communism" lie had nearly wrecked the national independence of Britain and the United States. Yet these simple political truths, without which it is impossible to understand or even fully support the present war against Hitler, are spat upon with a frenzied rage.

That Dorothy Thompson is uneasy in the presence of the film only serves to indicate that Miss Thompson, while she is for victory, has not yet found the moral courage to

break with the attitude which she expressed in 1939 "Come home Hitler! Come home!" Miss Thompson wants an American-Soviet collaboration; but she wants it to be based on a public opinion which will be anti-Soviet. She wants American-Soviet collaboration, but she does not want the people understanding its basis or its necessity, that is to say its permanence.

But it is in the ferocious attack unleashed upon "Mission to Moscow" by the Trotskyites proper, that we find the key to all the agitation against the film which disguises itself in pseudo-aesthetic phraseology.

THE John Dewey-Suzanne LaFollette letter to the New York Times in the name of the Save Trotsky Committee should inform every American of what is behind the attack on "Mission to Moscow." The Dewey-LaFollette Trotskyites drop all the pretences and shrill forth their real fear:

"The whole atmosphere of the film conveys the impression that the Soviet Union is our ally in the same degree as Britain. . . . The effect of all this is to create the illusion that the Soviet Union is our ally against Japan."

It is not about the past that the Trotskyites are worried, though they repeat all the drivel about their innocence in the Moscow trials where they were caught redhanded.

The Dewey-LaFollette attack on "Mission to Moscow" is seen as an attack on the acceptance, by the United States, of the Soviet Union as an equal ally.

Why don't they want this to happen?

It is their fear that for America to accept the Soviet Union as an equal ally means for America, and the Soviet Union to work out together the military and political weapons for use against Hitler.

The Trotskyite hatred of American-Soviet collaboration is based on a fear of the very practical military consequences of such collaboration. The foaming hysterics of the Dewey-LaFollette letter are based on exactly such a fear.

This is proved by the Dewey-LaFollette thesis that the Soviet Union's killing of nine million Nazi soldiers at the loss of more than five million of its own troops is not sufficient to make it a full-fledged ally. Just consider this and see what it means. If the Soviet Union's warfare against ninety per

We Ran It

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:
I noticed in another newspaper that Mrs. Sidney Webb passed away. As a constant reader of the Worker I have not seen any mention of this important event.

I believe that her death should have been noted in the Daily Worker. Both Beatrice and Sidney Webb are outstanding British socialists and have long been devoted friends of the Soviet Union, and have done much with their writings to bring closer cooperation between the Soviet Union and the rest of the world.
S. PINCUS.

Editor's Note: The Worker carried a story on the death of Beatrice Webb in the May 2nd issue. Sorry you didn't see it.

Inspired

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:
In a recent Worker there was a dispatch from Moscow by Janet Weaver called "Letters from Home." My wife sent me that page and I have just finished reading it.

I don't believe I have ever read anything that gave me more courage, or more strength, or greater belief in the future of mankind—than that letter of a Red Army Lieutenant's wife, and his answer. Janet Weaver, in her dispatch quoted Pavlenko, who sent those two letters to Pravda.

Pavlenko said "The people who read them will take them as their own, for it would be hard for anyone to write a better letter."

And that's true—Every wife, Communist or not, anywhere in the world, who has a husband or sweetheart in the fight, should keep those letters close to her.

All the things all of us need to feel and understand are in those letters of two Soviet citizens—a man and a woman, who love each other—and who love humanity, too.

If copies of that story and those letters are not available—they should be—by the hundreds of thousands.
D. A.

Thank You

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Thank you for your article by Jane Warren in The Worker of May 7th. This is the kind of article that endears our paper to the women and makes easy our work of selling The Worker to our friends and neighbors.

The Worker is a great ally against fascism. May its circulation increase.
ELLA T.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not of the paper.

We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

'Doggoned Proud'

Newark, N. J.

Editor, Daily Worker:
Mike Gold's "Change the World," like many other items in the best paper published in America could be read not two days after, but two months, two years later and still hold good.

His quoting of the Soviet Union's stand on anti-Semitism and chauvinism in general would do our entire populace tremendous good if it could only be brought to them. The truth will out and I'm so doggoned proud of the Soviets for all they have attained despite the almost incalculable difficulties they had to contend with during the entire period of their existence that words cannot adequately describe my feelings.

May I repeat the words of Bishop Sheil of Chicago, the head of the Chicago Roman Catholic Diocese: "May God bless the Soviet Union and its peoples for the valiant battle they have waged and are waging against the Nazis."

"They have saved the peoples of the world from the fascists and despite any differences false or otherwise we may have had with them in the past, let us all pray to the Lord God for their continued success and do everything in our power to assist them and alleviate their sufferings."
A. F.

Somehow

Rome, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:
I read your dandy paper and I pass it around in my club. You are doing good work.

With prices high in everything, why not advocate more liberal allowances for the aged and all social security pensioners?

They have to pay as much for a pound of meat or butter as the millionaire, but get no increase or allowance to meet high prices. Somehow, our statesmen never seem to think of the poor.
GEORGE P. NEISS.

Raps Hoover

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:
In the N. Y. Times, Sunday, May 9, a letter appears from Miss Sara Wambaugh, of Cambridge, in which she disagrees with Hugh Gibson, co-author with Herbert Hoover of the very misleading book, "The Problems of Lasting Peace."

Miss Wambaugh writes: "Our country and our countrymen are involved today in a war which first flared up on the railroad line at Mukden. Encouraged by the success of Japan's aggression, Germany spread the torch in Europe, which enabled Japan to attack us at Pearl Harbor. What effect could regionalism (advocated by Hoover and Gibson) have in dealing with such world-wide anarchy, an anarchy which resulted largely from isolationism, our own mistaken effort at regionalism?"

Then I turned to re-read Prof. Morris U. Schapper's review of the Hoover-Gibson book in this year's Spring issue of Science and Society, from which I quote:

"This book lays down the theoretical foundation for a political program that would make lasting peace, come victory, impossible, and that would in fact make a victorious conduct of the war impossible."

"Although all frank discussion of the war and a peace-with-victory requires a clear definition of the nature of the war, Hoover and Gibson manage to avoid any extensive explicit statement on this subject. In one sentence, however, they provide a valuable clue: 'So far as America is concerned, this war is a crusade for personal liberty against totalitarianism and dictatorship.' The conditional, so far as America is concerned, contains its own menacing implication: that this is not a unified, global war of the United Nations, a fused war, but rather a loose, casual, and easily shifting addition of wars."

"Disunity during the course of the war is not only the premise of Hoover and Gibson: it is their objective."
A. G. D.

Suggestion

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:
Nothing short of a dramatic public trial of John L. Lewis for treason to labor and the democracy of the United States may stop his appeaser-friends in Congress from attempting the destruction of organized labor and the country itself.
PAUL GREER.